The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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WM. NICOL & Co.
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Lady Havelock*, O'NEILL, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.
Captain O'NEILL will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's dock.
STEVENS & SHOPTERES & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 8th September 1863.

CONSIGNEES of 33 Kegs of Oil, without mark, landed at Munjid Bunder ex *City of Glasgow*, from London, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery, otherwise the same will be sold without further notice to liquidate landing and other charges.
Bombay, 10th Sept. 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Hahneman*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods, failing which the same will be landed by Captain PHILLIPS, at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Bombay, 31st August 1863.

Houses, &c., to Let

TO LET.—A TWO STORIED HOUSE and Stable in Military Square, No. 2, will be shortly vacated by Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD. Solicitor. Apply to NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAWJEE Syer, No. 10, Meadow Street, China Depot.

TO LET,—from 1st January 1864, a COMMODIOUS and AIRY HOUSE in Church Gate Street, No. 17, at present occupied by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. For further particulars apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, the Secretary to the Institution.

TO LET.—On the 1st December 1863 or 1st January 1864, the well situated and comfortable House now occupied by Messrs. HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads.
ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London, (late SHAW and MAXWELL), apply to
CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, ,,	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,,	25
St. GEORGE, ,,	do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
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Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite brand has just arrived, and will be for SALE in a few day, at the godowns of the undersigned—

ALE in quarts	At Rs.	5½ per dozen.
Do. in pints	,,	3 ,,
PORTER in quarts	,,	4½ ,,
Do. in pints	,,	2½ ,,

20th July, 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Gienler & Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle, do.	do.	1	,,
Sherry, do.	do.	3	,,
Claret, do.	do.	2	,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		3	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	3	,,
Brandy,	do.	1	,,
Old Tom,	do.	1	,,
Whiskey,	do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park.*
They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—
Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
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Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

Notices.

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FREDK. ROBINS, C.E.
Executive Engineer to the Bombay Contract and Building Company, (Limited.)
10, Hummum Street, Fort.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 25 per share will be payable by the shareholders at the Bank's office on or before the 15th October next, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls unpaid after that date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR J. LEWIS,
Bombay, 7th September 1863. Chairman

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Eine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE Wareo Bunder.

NOTICE.—MR. G. E. HOLIWELL has been appointed Manager of the Market in connection with the Nasick Stock Farm.
MR. E. A. SHUMARY is no longer in my employ.
WILLIAM A. KERR,
Proprietor Nasick Stud and Stock Farm.
Bombay, 7th September 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the business in the Bombay Presidency of the INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY Limited, will, from and after this date be conducted by the undersigned to whom all communications relating to the Company's affairs should be addressed at the Company's office, No. 9, Rampart Row, Bombay. The authority of Mr. Kemp who has hitherto acted as the Company's Agent in Bombay having been terminated by the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM COMRIE, Manager.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY OIL PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant at 3 o'clock P.M. WILL BE SOLD on the Premises by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, the lease of the Land, Building, Machinery and other materials belonging to this Company, on the Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Border.
The ground contains 2,660 square yards, and is held on lease for ninety-nine years, renewable at a rent of six annas per square yard per annum, the yearly value of land in that neighbourhood is now estimated at from 3½ to 4 per annum.
The building is of Iron from the plinth upwards, and is perfect of its kind.
The Machinery is excellent, and the Engine may, if so desired, be adapted to other purposes than working presses for the expression of oil.
Documents connected with the lease, conditions of sale, and an inventory of the stock on hand may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.
Published by order of the Liquidators,
JOHN MACFARLANE, Solicitor.
Bombay, 10th Sept. 1863.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—The Memorandum and Articles of Association will be ready for execution at the office of the Company in the same premises as Messrs. Dirom, Hunter, & Co.'s Offices, on and after the 10th inst.
The first call should be paid into th Commercial Bank. A receipt will be given on presentation of the allotment letters which will be forwarded to shareholders on the 9th instant.
G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR WORKS AT CALLIAN STATION.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of upper roomed DWELLING HOUSES and Station Master's and Telegraph Office at CALLIAN STATION.
Drawings, Specifications, conditions of Contract, and form of Tender may be seen on application at the Office of the Company's Chief Resident Engineer, Mount Road, Mazagon.
Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Works at the Callian Station" must be lodged with the undersigned before 12 o'clock at noon on Tuesday the 22nd September instant.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order, W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Railway Office, Byculla, 8th Sept. 1863.

TENDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF WORK.—Tenders are invited on behalf of the trustees for the Erection of a Bell Chamber and Spire of St. John's Church, Colaba. The plans can be seen, and a schedule of quantities obtained, at the office of the undersigned.
2nd. Tenders will be received up to noon of 21st September, and preference will be assigned for the rejection of all or any of the tenders.
3rd. An immediate deposit of two per cent. will be required on presentation of tender, which will be forfeited in the event of any of the terms of delay in signing the deed of contract; and a further deposit of eight per cent. will be required from the party whose tender may be accepted.
J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Civil Architect.
Bombay, Civil Architect's Office, 1st September 1863.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 *Shares of Rs.* 150 *each.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman
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CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
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THE BANK HAS THIS DAY BEEN OPENED for the transaction of Local Banking business.

DEPOSIT.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Account	2	per cent.
Deposit for 3 months certain	3	,,
,, 6 ,,	4	,,
,, 12 ,,	5	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.
Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.
All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Do. 4 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays	10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th June 1862.

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have also completed arrangements with Messrs. COLLARD & COLLARD for consignments of their magnificent Grand Pianofortes. The first shipment will be available at the opening of the cold season, and will consist of SMALL, LARGE, and BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTES, especially manufactured for the climate. Orders for refusal of either description of instrument will be registered.

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Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms,
200 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
500 ,, ,, Jacconets
300 ,, ,, T Cloth.
8 Bales Mule Twist Nos. 50 and 60.
A few Cases superior Foolscap Paper.
Also, on account of the concerned.
40 Dhoocas Cotton.
Bombay, 14th September 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock P. M., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, 25 dozen of assorted Wine Glasses, 23 dozen of Tumblers, 50 Cases of Window glasses, 50 pair of large Decanters, and 50 pair of small Ditto, 10 Bales of Gunny Bags containing 3,200, 25 Gunnies, 10 Bales of Madapollams, 5 Cases of Cashmere and other Sundry Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received now Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirchees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gilt Harness, Plated Chariot Harness. Ladies side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 11 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready-made Flannel Coats, &c., Tennent's Beer 50 dozen in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Porter in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Cherry Brandy, 50 dozen Cherry Cordial and 50 dozen Sherry.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
Fancy Albert Albert Chains.
Fancy Cravat Pins.
Fancy Sleeve Links.
Fancy Studs.
Fancy Cravat Rings and Lockets.
N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th September 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Rodda.
GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.
A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver, in case, complete, by Dean, Adams and Dean.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th September 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A BROUGHAM AND HORSE, &c., AT UPPER COLABA.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Observatory, Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture of Commander F. F. T. FERGUSSON, I.N., (proceeding to Europe). The same comprises Plate and Plateware, Cut Glass, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services for 12 persons, and the Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Conversation Couches with Springs, Ottoman, Circular Table, and Tea Poys, Table Ornaments and Cover, Single, Three-light and Pedestal Argand Lamps, Drawing, Dining-room and Easy Chairs, Sweet-toned Cottage Pianoforte by "Collard and Collard" with branch lights and padded Cover, made expressly for this climate, Pictures, Footstools, Dining and other Tables, a "Mordan's" Patent large size Cash Box with fittings complete, Hanging Punka, Side Board, Whatnot single and double Screen, Bengal Double Cots (one fitted for a Punka), Bedroom Couch, Washing Stands with Furniture complete, Cheval and Toilette Glasses, Rattan Clothes Baskets, Bath, Dispenser, and Cookroom Furniture, Coir and other Matting, etc. etc.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome roomy English-built single Brougham, with patent axles, pole, shafts, etc., complete, suitable for one or two horses, also a strong Chesnut Horse and Harness.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT No. 8, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On MONDAY the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Household Furniture, &c. of T. H. LOVEGROVE, Esq. (changing his residence) the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets, Plated Candlesticks, Pickle, Cruet, and Egg Frames, Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cutlery, &c. and the furnitures all Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Dining, Breakfast, Pier, Sofa, and Card Tables, Tea Poys, Chiffoneers, Screens, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy Arm and Drawing Room Chairs, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Engraving in Maple and other frames, Time Pieces

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 14th Sept., 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	165 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	256 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	12 prem.
Becker's Banking Co.	20	.....	42 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	65 prem.
Comuercial Bank	500	4 do.	87 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	180 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	52 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	169 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	150 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	12 prem.
Comptoird'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	59 pr. ct. pm. ex (div.
Presse Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 12,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,000 pm. p. (share.
Kiphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 32,000
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	(per share) 1 m.
Freee Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New 4'20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Great Eastern Spining & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockji Pittya Spining & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 165 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 525 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 475 prem
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2-0 prem.
Comba Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 200
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 1,375 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 42,000.
Thrustie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	1,500 prem.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	Rs. 370 prem.
House and Land Investment Company	20	.....	350 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	5,000 prom.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	150 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	550 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	400 prem.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	50 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	103½
,, Loan 1856-57	
,, Loan 1862-63	99½
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	108½
Five-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan	118 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-3-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	309
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	1064
Gold Leaf	,,	16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
(Seed)	£2 2s.	6d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 10s.	0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 10s.	0d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

(PRICES CURRENT (12th Sep. 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 515 to 517
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 515 to 517
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 517 to 518
New Oomrawuttee	,, 455 to 460
New Compta (Nominal)	,, 450 to 465
New Dharwar Sawgimeed	,, 550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 445 to 450
New Veersval	,, 460 to 455
New Khandesh	,, 440 to 445
New Poratchee	,, 475 to 480
New Accote	,, 490 to 495
New Mangalore	,, 465 to 470
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to Rs. 1,615.	
SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 1 to 7 2 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,,	6 12 to 6 13
Gingelly mixed (Black ,, and White)	32 to 33
Niger ,,	37 to 38
	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 11	Robina	Coates	Aden 29 Aug.
	Dadloy	Nacoda	Hoodadah 26 Aug.
12	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat 11 Sept.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 12	Star of Brunswick	Robertson	Liverpool.
	Jane Jack Mitchell	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Negotiator	Hawkins	Liverpool.
	Indore (s)	Browne	China.
	Tilly (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Coast and Calcutta

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Lieut. Jenkins, 1st Cavalry, Mr. Spey, Lieut. Cathcart, R. S., and eighty-four natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. Milne; Mr. J. H. Walton and servant; and 61 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Aaron Brown*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Defiance.—76 packages coffee, 157½ cwt., Morarjee Poonjah; 9 packages coffee, 14½ cwt., Maneckchund Govindjee; 281 packages coffee, 339 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs., Ralli Brothers.

For Liverpool.

Gertrude.—61 bales cotton, 213½ cwt., Courjee Ludha; 141 bales cotton, 495 cwt., B. F. Cama; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khutow Sewjee; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 410 bales cotton, 1,435 cwt., Luckmeedass Khimjee; 10½ bales cotton, 36½ cwt., Dyall Virjee.

Duke of Newcastle.—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Veteran.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Harry Ramjee; 160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., M. and P. B. Colah and Co.; 210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Rustoonjee Eduljee and Co.

Gateaux.—85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 225 bales cotton, 797½ cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 99 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Goculdass Texpall.

Celuta.—230 bales cotton, 705 cwt., F. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hosen; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Aaron Brown.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Luckmeedass Khimjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 L. C. Wadia.

Barbara.—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Hunraz Curumsy and Co.; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Luckmeedass Khimjee; 85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Mahmud Ramjee; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Luckmeedass Khimjee; 22 bales cotton, 77 cwt., Jsiram Ruttonsy; 23 bales cotton, 80½ cwt., Nagur Permanund.

John Lynn.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhar.

Zebeah.—1 case cigars, 5,000 nos., Coupland and Co.; 95 bales cotton, 297½ cwt.; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee.

For Bordeaux.

Zodiaque.—122 bales orchillaweed, 409 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Behar.*—20 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Fulcher Cooper and Co.; 18 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 26 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jon Mouud Abdool Khaluck; 8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa; 10 chests M. opium, 136 lbs., each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 27 chests M. opium, 140 lbs., each, Dinshaw Ghandy and Co.

Steamer *Shanlee.*—125 packages cloves, 151 cwt., Curimbhoy Ebram; 2 cases E. papers, 100 reams, Dadabhoy Pestonjee; 20 chests herabole, 62 cwt., Sazun Hormusjee and Co.; 14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram and Co.; 35 ches's M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Munjee and Co.; 10 bales E. W. twists, 3,000 lbs., Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.; 10 packages sellarus, 18 cwt.; 10 packages sulphate of copper, 19½ cwt., Shaik Dawood Shaik Ahmud.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Behar.*—15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognathdass Jugunath; 27 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 1 box silver dollars, Hajee Zuseli Abadin; 4 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Husraz Huzareemull; 3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram.

For Penang.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 box glass sheets; 1 case photographic chemicals, Heycock and Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Graham, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
McConnell, Acting Civil Surgeon R. C., on duty, from Kotree.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 12TH. 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The leave granted to Major Thacker, 21st Regt. N. I., in orders of the 27th ultimo, is extended till the 17th instant.
3. The leave of absence granted to Lieut. W. H. Davidson, 103rd Regt. for the purpose of visiting Poona, from 21st instant to 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

Bombay, Sunday, 13th September 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morlow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 11th September 1863.

Lieut. J. C. D. S. Morey, 7th Regiment N. I., is appointed to the Command of the 1st Company Sappers and Miners at Mhow.

Lieutenant Morsy will be entitled to travel by Rail at the Public expense.

Captain H. S. Anderson, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., is permitted to resign his appointment as acting 2nd in Command 30th Regiment N. I., or Jacob's Rifles, and will rejoin his Regiment.

Lieut. C. W. Godfrey, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery has qualified as a Surveyor.

Sporting.

DECCAN MONSOON MEETING, 1863.

Third Day, Thursday, 10th September 1863.

THE excitement of the opening days having subsided from the relative powers of the horses being known, yesterday's races were, perhaps, less interesting than those of the two previous days. A good Programme had, however, been provided, but owners who had nominated their horses several months before, became shy of meeting *Raby* in the van for Aga Khan's Purse, and the Poona St. Leger with twenty-nine entries, was too formidable an affair for some of the timid ones. However, five horses came to the post for the latter race, and three for the Handicap. *Raby* as might have been expected, walked away with the purse, and put to shame the others who ventured to meet him, and they let him "walk over;" in the technical sense of the phrase, he could not have been more certain of carrying off the Aga's money. We predict a triumphant career for this noble colt.

In the race for the Poona St. Leger, *Compensation* was the favorite, and showed himself quite able to win; but by some accident his rider dropped his whip at starting, and so was unable to call upon the horse at proper time. We hope, however, before the meeting is concluded, that his owner's luck will have returned, for hitherto "The Allies" have not had their fair share of Fortune's smiles. In fact, had it not been for that fickle claim, victory would have been more easily distributed among the twelve stables which are contesting the prizes of the Decean Meeting.

The Welter was won as usual by the good riding of Mr. Kerr, whose horse was *not* the favorite. *Kingston* may, however be excused, seeing that he had been hard pushed in the previous race.

The Selling Stakes was won easily by *Abdool Wahab*, whose owner appeared to keep him for all the shorter races. He has, at last, been deprived of this second class race-horse, who has passed into the stables of a spirited bidder, the race fund being unexpectedly increased by the sum of Rs. 350. Subjoined is the table of sports which would have passed off without a murmur, but for an absurd complaint by a sleepy looking boy-jockey who thought that the starter's flag had been lowered rather too near his horse's head. We were surprised that the owner should have made any remark on the subject; but losers may be excused for raising objections.

1ST RACE.—*H. H. Aga Khan's Purse.* Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs. 1½ miles. Weight for age. Winner of Derby 7lbs. extra. 10 G. M. entrance. H. F. To close and name 1st June 1863, but horses may enter until 1st September, upon double stakes and forfeit.

The Hajee Names'	c a h Raby	7st 12lbs A. Rizzack 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Jairam	8st 12lbs Benson 2
The Stables's	g a h Gaylad	8st 5lbs Cooshna 3

Time—3m. 1s.

2ND RACE.—*Poona St. Leger.* Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Maidens. Weight for age. 1½ miles. Entrance 2 G. M. if entered and named by 1st May. Do. 5 G. M. do. 1st July. Do. 10 G. M. do. 1st Augt. when the Race will be finally closed.

H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Bashier	8st. 12 lbs. Syed 1
The Allies'	b a h Compensation	8st. 12 lbs. Mr. Hogg 2
The Slasher's	g a h Kingston	8st. 12 lbs. Mr. Nutt 3
Ali Abdoola's	g a m Coquette	8st. 9 lbs. Swain 4
Mr. Tapley's	g a c Good Success	7st. 12 lbs. Rowjee 5

Time 1¼ mile, 3m. 1s.—1¾ mile 3m. 28s.

3RD RACE.—*The Welter.* Rs. 400 from the Fund, Entrance 5 G. M. Weight for age raised 2 stones. Gentlemen Riders. 1½ miles. To close and name on 1st August.

Ali Abdoola's	b a g Bounder	10st 11lbs Mr. Kerr. 1
The Slasher's	g a h Kingston	10st 12lbs Mr. Gaye. 2

Time 3m. 10s.

4TH RACE.—*The Selling Stakes.* Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50. Weight according to declared value. 8000 Rs. to carry 11 stone. 7lbs. deducted for every 100 Rs. below that value. ¼ mile beats. Horses to enter and name the day before the Race. Winner to be sold by public auction: any excess on declared value to go to Race Fund.

H. H Aga Khan's	g a h Abdool Wahab	8st	3lbs Benson. 1 1
Ali Abdoola's	b a g Bounder	8st	4lbs Kassim 3 2
Major Crosbie's	b a m. g Stockdale	9st	7lbs Lamb. 3
Mr. Tapley's	c a m Lillian	9st	7lbs Gaye. 4

Time.—1st Race 1m. 29s.—2nd Heat 1m. 27.

The above Heats were run in the following order:—

1st.—Selling Stakes, 1st Heat.
2nd.—St. Leger.
3rd.—H. H. Aga Khan's Purse.
4th.—Welter.
5th.—Selling Stakes, 2nd Heat.

—*Deccan Herald, Sept.* 11.

Fourth Day, Saturday, 12th September 1863.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

1ST RACE.—*H. H. Aga Khan's Purse* of Rupees 500. For all horses. 2 miles. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 5lbs. 15 G. M. entrance; 5 G. M. forfeit. To close and name 1st June 1863; but horses may enter till 1st September, upon double stakes and forfeits.

Mr. Douglas'	b. Aus. g. Highflyer	9st	11lbs. Lewis 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. c. Syed	7st	12lbs. Syed 2

At the word off, *Highflyer* took the lead, and maintained it throughout, coming in an easy winner by two lengths.—Time 4 m.

2ND RACE.—*The Galloway Plate.* Rs. 400 from the Fund. Entrance 75 Rs. 14 hands to carry 9 stone. Weight for inches. 1½ miles. To close and name on 15th August. Half entrance if entered and named by 15th May.

The Allies	g a g Grey Jacket	8st	13lbs 2oz Rizzack 1
Mr. Douglas'	g a g Sultan	8st	9lbs 10oz Farcoe 2
Mr. Shepherd's	b a g The Don	8st	12lbs 4oz Rowjee 3
Mr. Douglas'	g a g Laddie	8st	8lbs 8oz Chance 0
Major Crosbie's	g a g Little Bijou	8st	7lbs 14oz Mr. Nutt 0
Mr. Shepherd's	g a g Mulnun Parvo	8st	7lbs 14oz Edwards 0
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a g Soheil	9st	1lbs 4oz Benson 0

All got away together, until the mile post, when *Grey Jacket* got to the front, and kept this position, and came in a canter.—Time 2-58.

3RD RACE.—*A Handicap.* For all horses. 1½ miles. 200 Rs. from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees. H. F. if declared. To close at 10 P. M. on third day. Weights to be published, and acceptances declared, before 4 P. M. the day following.

The Allies'	b a h Compensation	8st 7lbs A. Rizzack. 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	c a h Sweet William	8st 4lbs Syed 2
The Slasher's	g a h Kingston	8st 7lbs Mr. Nutt. 3
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a g Syed	8st 4lbs
Mr. Douglas'	b Aus. g Highflyer	10st 12lbs
Mr. Tapley's	g a c Good Success	7st 12lbs

This was a very exciting race. At the word "off," *Kingston* took to the front, for a short distance; but near the turn in, the three got together, and kept in this way for some time; but with the long strides and clever riding of the Jockey, *Compensation* came in a capital winner.—Time—2.28.

4TH RACE.—*The Little Hacks.* 100 Rs. from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30, for all Tattoos 13-2 and under. 10 stone 7 lbs. deducted for every inch. ¼ mile. Winners of *Galloway Plate* and *Galloway Maidens* excluded.

F. E. B's	c m Sweet Alice	9st.	4-5lbs. Syed 1
The Allies	g a p Carrier	9st.	5-4lbs. Mr. Hogg 2
Major Crosbie's	g a p Dutchman	10st.	Mr. Lamb. 3

Sweet Alice was the favourite in this race, and proved herself so, by coming in as was expected by her *backers*, an easy winner. *Carrier*, a good second.

Time—1.36.

RETURN CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN "ALL GOOZERAT" AND "SURAT."

ON THE 28TH AUGUST 1863, WITH NOTES OF A TRIP BY RAIL FROM SURAT TO AHMEDABAD.

(Specially reported for the Bombay Gazette.)

A JOURNEY by rail from Surat to Ahmedabad is productive of pleasing convictions of the fertility of soil for which Goozerat is famous. Variations of landscape, and occasional groups attract and delight the eye, and the triumphs of engineering skill which are to be met with, excite the deepest interest and curiosity. The train which goes to Ahmedabad, leaves Bulsar at six o'clock and arrives in Surat about half past seven—taking its departure hence after a brief stoppage. A regard to these important facts, having inspired the movements of the Surat eleven, bound to proceed to Ahmedabad, to play a return match against "all Goozerat," those gentlemen stood assembled in readiness for the arrival of the train from Bulsar, on the day selected for their going. When the train appeared it was suddenly discovered that an important member of the team had not yet joined —no less a person than the crack bowler! A momentary panic was in consequence created as it was feared he might be left behind, but scarcely had the train come to a stand-still, ere with military and praiseworthy punctuality, and, it may be added, with military and praiseworthy precision of step, the gentleman in question was seen ascending the flight of stone stairs, which leads to the platform. His timely appearance proved a relief, and elicited a hearty greeting from his friends. The crowds of passengers hurrying out of the train and the fresh crowds waiting for admission irrespective of all existing and prospective goods traffic, certainly afford reason for the existence of a large and commodious station such as that erected near the Delhi gate of the Surat city. The platform is of ample dimensions, and the offices and waiting rooms attached, are conveniently arranged and fitted up. Several baskets containing the wherewithal to sustain during a ride of ten hours, the connexion between body and soul, were to be seen lying on the platform, under the watchful care of a "Boot-nail" and his satellites. The sharpened instincts of the Station Master seemed to tell him that these packages were intended for removal into the same carriage in which the cricketers were to enter, and it apparently struck him they were contraband of rules and should be paid for as luggage. The arguments of the "Boot-nail" were too feeble to contend against this impression; and it was only upon the interference of his master, to whom the making of the commissariat arrangements for the day had been specially assigned, that the mind of the Station Master became satisfied on the point that the baskets might be allowed to pass. An appropriate sentiment was expressed at this period, viz., that if the baskets were to be weighed, that operation might be deferred until the *end of the journey*. It is not in human nature to resist a good joke, and by the broad smile with which he acknowledged the one just offered for his consideration, the Station Master (Mr. Feranti), made it clear that he formed no exception to this rule of prevailing weakness. It is only just to Mr. Feranti to add that he seems a most useful servant to the Company, and is always very civil and obliging to the public. A Saloon carriage had considerately been allowed for the reception of the cricketers, in which they presently established themselves, not forgetting the baskets before alluded to, a warning signal from the engine was followed by the rapid flight of the train, which soon reached the bridge over the Taptee, the distance being only about three miles. The peculiar construction of this bridge, and of the other similar bridges on the Nerbudda and Mhye rivers, is well known. It is a style well adapted for Indian rivers, the beds of which are generally composed of sand. The Nerbudda bridge consists of sixty-two spans of wrought iron girders, each span 60 feet, resting on cast iron Screw piles, some of which, it is understood, had to be screwed to a depth of 45 feet below the bottom of the river; and its total length is nearly equal to that of the Tapteé bridge. The Taptee bridge is of the same height and of the same construction, but about half the length. The uninitiated reader may realize for himself some conception of the stupendous and marvellous nature of these bridges, by imagining rivers, one of them exceeding half a mile in breadth, subject to heavy periodical floods which raise the water some twenty or thirty feet above its ordinary level, giving an impetus to the stream which may almost be compared to the velocity of a whirlwind. Extending in two rows, from bank to bank, and proof against the fiercest rushes of the seething current, stand huge hollow cylinders, supported by others obliquely placed and otherwise secured by mechanical contrivances, representing so many columns crowned by a superstructure on which the rails are laid. Each pile, or column, has, by immense labor and difficulty, been sank into the bed of the river to a considerable depth, and rests on a solid rock-bottom. The superstructure as regards the boarded flooring or platform, is composed entirely of iron, which adds stability to the lightness and elegance of its appearance. On the opposite shore of the Taptee, with the small village of Amrolee in close proximity, are the workshops and sheds of the Railway Company, together with the residences of the mechanical staff, who possess the advantages of a library and reading room accordingly. The enormous locomotive engines and appliances are of course kept in the Amrolee depot. A detention of about a quarter of an hour usually takes place at Amrolee, to allow of various shunting operations, and an examination of the wheels and axles of the carriages forming the train. This is a precaution regularly exercised every day. The engine driver is also exchanged. A new person, who is supposed to have just breakfasted, takes charge of the train and continues to do so for the rest of the trip, while the person who has had its conduct so far, from Bulsar, retires from that responsible position to attend to his own breakfast, which is supposed to be hot and ready for him—a very convenient arrangement indeed! The heavy clank of hammers and the hissing sound of the bellows denoted that the workmen on the premises had already begun their sturdy avocations for the day. On the walls of a porch or recess standing just a few feet off the line, the following painted inscriptions are visible. "Welcome guests" and "the Army and Navy for ever." They stare the traveller in the face, and immediately set him wondering how they got there, and what they are doing there. Inquiry elicits the fact that on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit, which they happily survive, for the perpetuation of the taste that designed them and the skill that carried the designs into execution. The second of these inscriptions, is fittingly sustained, by a symbol at either end in the shape of a gun which is supplied with a carriage. Is the carronade a piece of ordnance adapted exclusively to naval warfare? If artilleriste determine the point affirmatively, then he who has produced these symbols, deserves infinite credit for his ingenious realization of a junction of the two services, by mounting a heavy corronade on a carriage strictly adapted to a light-field piece. After leaving Amrolee, the character of the country becomes freely developed. It is an open dead level covered with cultivation as far as the eye can reach, so much so that it is difficult to detect a bare spot in any direction. Cotton beds and waving crops of Jowaree form the prevailing type of the cultivation. Groups of trees dispersed at irregular intervals, denote villages which lie embosomed by the surrounding belts of dark green foliage. Near the Keem and Koorsud station, is a quadrangular Court known as the "chowkey," and probably erected at a time when the perpetration of robberies was so rife, as to require the constant presence on the spot of a body of police. One of the sides of this yard is used or rather was a few years ago as a stable, and all four enclosing walls, of a height apparently of about twenty feet wear the appearance of battlements, having low semi-circular towers in the corners, but battlements, it must be confessed, of a very feeble description. In the south east corner of the quadrangle, there are a few small rooms available for the temporary accommodation of the traveller, but now no longer in demand for that purpose. No, the railway has inaugurated a happier era than that of short marches, and laborious movement over ground which the first heavy fall of rain turned into a perfect quagmire. Beyond "Keem Chowkey" occurs one of the few cuttings, which it has been found necessary to make on this line. It extends for about a mile, but the banks are of inconsiderable height. The next station is Panowlee, and after that comes Unklesur, which is the chief village of a district bearing that name. In the estimation of the inhabitants of Surat and of the neighbouring country, Unklesur is a most desirable region of residence, by reason of its "saroo panee," the people enjoying, it is thought, comparative immunity from the evils incidental to man's sanitory condition. On the other side of the Unklesur is a curved incline leading to the Nerbudda, and caused by a depression in the ground running transversely to the line, known as the blind river. A heavy lodgment of water is effected here during the rains, but the solid embankment thrown across has successfully overcome the difficulty that once existed at this point. The town of Broach, the portion of it which may strictly be termed so, including the residences of Europeans, public offices and Parsee shops, &c., is flanked by a masonry wall, and stands on an eminence on the northern shore of the Nerbudda. It affords a very pretty view and is visible a good distance off. The houses, and their red-tiled tops, the white washed walls of most of them, contrasting with the dull-colored sides of others, seem to rise one above the other; the trees which stand interspersed, afford a protecting screen to some of the buildings and lend variety to the picture, while at the foot of all lies unfolded the broad bason of the river, glassy and mirror-like under the powerful glare of the sun. Conspicuous amongst the crowded edifices, is the tall chimney of the Cotton-mill Factory, with the dense column of smoke issuing from its top arching against the sky, and speaking of the energy and industry at work within. The bridge over the Nerbudda has already been described. A superstition long prevailed amongst the natives, that the construction of this bridge was impossible, and that it would never stand though carried to completion. The superstition was founded on a recognition of the necessity of abstaining from all interference with deific design and arrangement. Thus a reverential sense of piety appealed to the principles of toleration, which mark enlightened understandings, and the smile of contempt that the exhibition of egregious folly is apt to provoke, was readily turned into a feeling of commiseration for the benighted condition of intellects, liable to be enslaved by such folly. A few words will suffice to analyse this chimera of ignorant minds. In Hindoo mythology "Wurrun" holds the place of Neptune, the Majesty of whose sceptre is still farcially acknowledged on the briny element. Large arms of the sea and wide rivers, no less than the unbounded ocean itself, whatever higher ends they may be intended to subserve, are maintained by "Wurrun," for the separation from each other of the various shores and coasts of the world. It is allowed to man to cross these interposing gulfs of water by the ordinary means in practice, boats and large vessels, but the permanent connexion of two shores, with an impassable stream between, such as those of the Nerbudda, was an alteration of things planned by the creative wisdom, that would certainly result in failure. The substantial disproof of this theory has since conveyed to the mind of the rustic, the logical sequence that "Indra" (chief among the Gods) presides over the doings of the Railway, and that the men concerned in them are pure and favored incarnations of the "Rahkshus," an ancient and hideous race of giants and unscrupulous flesheaters, but who were possessed of vast magical power. Hence the breaking of cocoanuts on the rails before an approaching engine to propitiate the divinity that "shapes its ends." The application of cocoanuts to this purpose is psychologically suggestive. The Shastras enjoin this offering in religious ceremonies, in lieu of human sacrifices, and a very proper substitution it is no doubt, but why not pomegranates or pumpkins? Can it be that the cocoanut was preferred as typical in some degree, of the nobler offering formerly presented? If so, concurrent evidence is obtained in favor of the long established doctrine, that the arts and civilized graces of Europe were cradled on a different soil, and the belief immediately arises that one at least, out of certain synonymous expressions which occur in the language of the Ring, as a "visitation on the brain-pan," a "hot-un for the cannister" and a "rap on the cocoanut," is the fruit of an idea which first germinated amongst the wise men of the East! Reflections on this subject may be pursued at leisure; meanwhile a glance down the Nerbudda as the train passes over the bridge will be amply rewarded. The view is uninterrupted for a considerable length and embraces the boats moored on the Broach side which ply across the ferry, with white sails dotting the watery expanse in the distance, being craft on their way up from the villages near the mouth of the river, to take in cargo for Bombay and other ports. As the eye traces the upward course of the river, it meets a broad bend which takes a northerly sweep. The imagination is insensibly led to visit those jungle-clad banks, washed by the waters of the Nerbudda, some forty miles more to the Eastward, where the cheetal descends at sunset to slake his thirst, and the sambur, more mindful and suspicious of his lurking enemy the tiger, avoids approach to the water, until the early hours of the morning shall have induced the monster he dreads, to betake himself for the day to his retreats in the depth of the jungle. Stimulated by a love of the chase, the imagination grows rampant amongst the wild beasts of the forest, suggesting specious pictures of the large hornéd bour, the powerful bison and uncouth looking bear as circumvented by the hunter's craft and perseverance, and laid low by his unerring rifle. Turning from the imaginative to the real, it deserves to be noticed that the station at Broach is commonly regarded as one of the hottest places under the sun, and it is not suprising that it should be so, considering the only breeze which prevails at this time of the year is effectually excluded by the town and suburbs. The down and up-trains used formerly to meet at Broach. Now this important and indispensable event takes place at Palej, about half way from Broach to Baroda. The country becomes more thickly sprinkled with trees chiefly mango and other fruit trees, after Palej is passed, and as Baroda is approached hedges begin to engird the hitherto open fields. About ten miles short of Baroda, near "Etola," the railroad divides a common overgrown jungle on which herds of antelope are at all times to be seen. These animals having long since been accustomed to the daily passage of the train, graze within a few yards of the line in the most unconcerned manner. The locality noticed is within the territory of His Highness the Giacowar and forms a preserve which is carefully watched. The shooting of one of the antelope would be regarded as a piece of poaching not rewarded accordingly. The enthusiastic sportsman had therefore better exercise prudence, and reserve his onslaughts for less exclusive fields. Very little of the City of Baroda is to be seen from the railway. The most striking object that meets the eye on nearing the station is the Residency, a large bungalow having a castellated look with the national flag appropriately displaying its folds in the front part of the surrounding enclosure. In the immediate vicinity of the station stands a Dhurrumsalla, recently erected by the Giacowar. Between Baroda and the river Mhye the country becomes strongly hedge-bound—cereals almost entirely displace cotton and form the staple of cultivation. The soil has changed from one of dark color and firm texture to a friable light grey, which is not so well adapted for the production of the cotton plant. After a short pause at Dholia, on the near side of the Mhye, the train crosses to Wassud on the opposite bank. The Mhye is a narrow stream in comparison to the Nerbudda, but from its banks being of greater height, the bridge leading across stands at a correspondingly high elevation. The depth down to the surface of the water from the top of the bridge, seems to be as much as eighty or ninety feet. The Napa and Nerrind districts are now traversed, and they are probably the richest of Goozerat. A huge patch-work, of slightly varying tints, and divided by strong unbroken lines, is formed by the hedge-enclosures; the fields they circumscribe bordering the whole way on the lines of railway fencing. The country is literally an immense garden, thickly studded with large umbrageous trees that offer a cool and inviting shade. The chief inhabitants of these districts are Pattydars, a superior race of Koombees or agriculturists, ranking under caste principles and arrangement, only next to Brahmins and Wanecos and comprising some men in really affluent circumstances—this favourable position is in a great measure derived from the existance of hereditary rights, and a primer system of settlement of the land revenue, by which the occupants of estates have secured great benefits. But the ostentation and ill-conceived customs, by which marriage is celebrated amongst the wealthier orders of the natives of India, carry their blighting influence amongst the Pattydars, who display a wonderful facility in squandering away, for the purpose indicated, small fortunes amassed perhaps by great care, and after years of patient toil—the ability for an expenditure of money in this manner or some other kindred reason, and the status conceded to certain families, in consequence, have led to some amusing rules of provincial etiquette, which distinguish certain other castes as well. For instance the Pattydars of Kurrunnund may offer their daughters in marriage to those of Nerrfad, but they are debarred from asking for wives for their sons. In the same manner the ambitious parent if Nerriad, may negotiate an alliance for his daughter with the scion of a house in Ahmedabad, but his own son would not be entitled to a consort from amongst the budding dames of that city, the disconsolate son would of course have to look out elsewhere. Nerriad is a rising town, and may eventually become the head-quarters of the Kana Zilla. The next place of any importance is Mehmoodabad, situated near the river Watruk. Occupying a rather isolated but bold situation on the bank of this river, an old fortress is to be seen apparently verging on ruin; within its walls, it is understood, are the remains of old palaces. It would form a good subject for the photographer in search of the antique. On nearing Ahmedabad the country becomes comparatively open again. The railway terminus is close outside the walls of the city. Two lofty minarets stand in its immediate vicinity, the remains

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

THE WAGERING CONTRACT BILL

(From our own Reporter.)

THE Legislative Council met at Poona on Saturday last, and there were many visitors on the occasion, to hear the debate on the Wagering Contract Bill. A very lively discussion took place in which the President, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, and Mr. Scott took part in favour of the measure, and Sir W. Mansfield against it. The result was that the consideration of the report of the Select Committee, was adjourned for six months. The next business was the Insolvency Bill, which was read for the first time, after which the Council adjourned.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 7TH SEPT.

Opium average, Patna rupees thirteen hundred and seventy.

Benares thirteen hundred and thirty-five.

LOCAL.

WE are requested to state that Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, is not one of the promoters of the Union Bank, as before stated by us.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, Captain R. T. Dundas, which leaves our harbour this day at 3 A.M., for China, &c., carries on board 482 chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers :—

For Galle.—Mr. Duncan.

For Calcutta.—Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee ; Mr. Dadabhoy Furdoonjee and a servant.

For Madras.—Mr. T. Summer.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding by the Steamer *Kurrachee*, which left this Port at 4 P. M. on the 12th instant.

For Calcutta.—Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee, Mr. Nusserwanjee Bazonjee, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Eduljee Morris, Mr. Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Dhoonde, Mrs. and Miss Clayton.

For Cochin.—Mr. Berry.

For Calicut.—Mr. Ashworth, Miss Dowman, Col. Mumbee, Capt. Tasker and Mr. Mitcheson.

For Cannanore.—Revd. S. Gundert, and Miss Cocher.

For Mangalore.—Mr. and Mrs. Amman, Mr. and Mrs. Plebat, Revd. B. Grater, Revd. K. Stoltz, Miss Weber, Miss Shalshtz, Miss Schevitzer, Miss Ahmi.

This steamer in conjunction with the *Persia* leaving Calcutta on 15th instant, opens the new contract coast mail service between this port and Calcutta. The fixed ports of call are Sedashawghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut or Beypoor, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Calcutta ; with the option either of Government or the Company to call at Rutnaghery, Vingorla, Goa, Colombo, Pondicherry, Masulipatam, Ganjam, Poornie and False Point. The stay at each port not to be less than three hours of daylight with the option of extension to 24 hours of day and night, but not longer excepting at Madras.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Sept. 6.....	1 17	1 30	0 96
" 7.....	0 75	0 58	0 53
" 8.....	0 14	0 35	1 42
" 9.....	2 25	2 10	0 09
" 10.....	0 52	0 32	1 12
" 11.....	0 06	0 07	0 83
" 12.....	0 21	0 09	0 18
For the week	5 08	4 72	5 13
Previously registered.	73 60	60 70	64 50
Total Fall	78 68	71 42	69 63

STATE OF RELIGION IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

(Communicated.)

"FROM the best sources of information it is ascertained that the whole number of communicants in the Christian Churches in the Confederate States, is about 2,050,000.

"Of these the number of white communicants is about *one million, five hundred and fifty thousand.* Supposing the total white population to be *eight millions*, and one half that number to be over 18 years of age, a little more than *one third* of the adult population are members of the Church of Christ.

"The number of *coloured communicants* is about *five hundred thousand.* Assuming the coloured population to be four millions, there would be, upon the same method of computation, *one fourth* of the adult population in communion with the Church of Christ."

The preceding extract is taken from a note appended to the address of the clergy of the Confederate States, to Christians throughout the World. We hear much of the horrid evils of slavery, yet, here are half a million negro Christian communicants, as good on the whole, we suppose, as are to be found in the different missions, and double the number reported by all Protestant missions put together. It would be curious to know what proportion of the labouring and servant population in Protestant states, are in regular communion with the Churches, as compared with the numbers of the middle and upper classes. With our sophisticated nineteenth-century notions, we feel it necessary to cry down slavery at all points if we would preserve our orthodoxy and respectability. Let us first be honest, and then orthodox if we can. It is curious to observe how a thinker like Carlyle is bowed to, and looked upon as an incarnation of wisdom by some, on all points on which they have never expressed an opinion ; but the moment he touches what they have already committed themselves upon, and hints that Peter has no right to coerce Paul, he becomes little better than a shallow ignorant fool, completely purblind as to the first principles of right and wrong. Such is human consistency !

THE Second Meeting of the Southern Assembly of the American Presbyterian church was held in Montgomery, Alabama, in May 1862. "One of the most interesting topics of discussion," says Dr. Hoge of Richmond, "was in reference to the religious instruction of the Negroes ; and a Committee was appointed to prepare a pastoral letter on the subject. Now that the people of the south form a distinct and separate community, there is a quickened interest felt, and a profound sense of responsibility, in behalf of the coloured population ; and there is a steadily growing desire and determination to do all that can be done for their temporal and spiritual well-being.

"The coloured population is to be henceforth a *home* population—born upon the soil, and, in most instances, of parents who have been long enough under the influence of civilization and religion to feel the benign influence of both. The importation of native Africans, in former times, introduced degraded savages and idolaters among the negroes who had been partially enlightened and evangelised, and so was a hindrance to their farther improvement.

"The African Slave Trade was prohibited by the *Congress* of the old United States, but in the Confederacy it is prohibited by the *Constitution*.

"It is therefore excluded, not by a municipal, but by a fundamental law. In Section IX., Article I., of the Constitution of the Confederate States, unanimously adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, March 11, 1861, the importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country is expressly forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same."—*From Christian Work.*

JUDGMENT of SIR MORDAUNT L. WELLS, Knt., in the BURNEY CASE.

AUGUST 28, 1863.

(Continued from "The Englishman" of Sept. 2, and "Bombay Gazette" of Sept. 11.)

COLONEL WILLIS'S first letter to General Campbell has not been produced. It reached the General about the end of March, and to the best of his recollection "the purport of it was a complaint against General Burney that he had allowed Lieutenant Eyre and others to threaten him (Brigadier Burney) with personal castigation, and taken no proper steps to vindicate his honour." It refers to the second interview alone, and not to the first, when it is alleged that the conduct of the plaintiff was characterized as cowardly. If Colonel Willis, at the time he wrote his first letter, had been aware that the plaintiff had permitted the word "cowardly" to be applied to him with impunity, would he have omitted to mention it specifically, as his object was to bring the plaintiff into trouble ? He does not say he was at that time aware of it ; and if he was not, neither could Mrs. Willis or Colonel Gordon have been aware of it, or they must have informed Colonel Willis. And if none of the three were aware of it, (and it must, upon the evidence, be presumed they were not) can it be true ? Is it likely that the defendant kept secret a gross insult which he says he offered to the plaintiff at the first interview, when he at once informed both Mrs. Willis and Colonel Gordon of as gross an insult which he says he offered to the plaintiff at the second interview ? Speaking of the first interview, he says, "I told her (Mrs. Willis) everything that occurred. I did not consider it a gentlemanly act to tell her I had called Colonel Burney a coward ;" which means, I suppose, that he did not tell her ? Yet, though he considered it ungentlemanly to tell her that he had, at the first interview, called the plaintiff a coward, he never hesitated to tell her that he had at the second interview threatened him with personal violence. Mrs. Willis has not been called to say when she first heard that the plaintiff had submitted to be called a coward, but it must be assumed that it could not have been till after her husband had written his first letter to General Campbell. Colonel Gordon does not say that he knew of this before the second interview, and it cannot be that he did, for when he defendant told Colonel Gordon that he had threatened to chastise the plaintiff, Colonel Gordon says, "This startled me—that Lieutenant Eyre used these words to his commanding officer." Would he have been so startled if he had been aware that the defendant had already used words as insulting to his commanding officer ? It appears that the defendant wrote to Colonel Willis on the night of the first interview (15th February) immediately after his return from the plaintiff's house. That letter is another of the documents not produced ; but it could not have made mention of the serious imputation against the plaintiff, as Colonel Willis had not heard of it till long after that letter had been received by him. Why was it kept a secret ? Not because he was afraid of consequences, as he was restrained by no such consideration in regard to the imputation relating to the second interview. Was it because it had no foundation in truth, and had not then been thought of ? I am satisfied upon the evidence that the defendant never mentioned to any one, till after the second interview, that he had, at the first interview, said to the plaintiff, "Your conduct is that of a coward." And, seeing that the plaintiff's denial is supported by the strongest probabilities, I am clearly of opinion that no such words were ever addressed to him. The word "coward" is so grating to the ear, and particularly to the ear of a military man, that it is not likely not to have attracted the attention of Colonel Gordon, whose attention was aroused by a less offensive word—viz., the word "dared" or to have been heard by the plaintiff ; and, if heard by him it is impossible to believe that he would not, whatever the occasion, and under whatever circumstances such language may have been addressed to him, have instantly exercised the power he possessed—of putting the defendant in arrest.

On the 16th of February the plaintiff wrote to Colonel Gordon :—

"DEAR COLONEL GORDON.—In positive ignorance of what I have written to cause such dire offence to Mrs. Willis, may I crave the favour of your obtaining for me a copy of my writing. The only questionable word that I remember was *exposé*, to which I ought to have added 'of crinoline.' I certainly passed my strictures on the abominable crinoline dress which so distressed me at the ball room. I could not, nor did I intend, in my writing, to say any thing offensive to Mrs. Willis, who has often been assured by me I had her good at heart. I have been sadly distressed, and will make any sacrifice to obtain forgiveness for my indiscretion, as I never intended any offence. But as my writing has offended Mrs. Willis, I tender my most humble apology, having great respect for her husband, of whom I have already expressed my opinion. Pray obtain for me a copy of the writing which has given such umbrage, and you will do me a kindness.—Yours faithfully, "GEROGE BURNEY.

"Sunday, 16th February, 1862."

This letter shows that the plaintiff had been informed that Mrs. Willis had taken deep offence. He does not profess ignorance of what he had written, but only of what he had written to give offence. He repeats again that he never intended to give offence, but he says, "As my writing has offended (he had been informed that it had) I tender my most humble apology." If he had been told merely that the letter was an offensive letter, he might have disputed the fact ; but when told that it had actually given offence, and great offence, he commenced to doubt his own recollection of what he had written, and earnestly requested to be furnished with the means of judging for himself ; and he asks, not for the original letter, but only for a copy. But will it be believed that his request is not complied with ? Colonel Gordon writes :—

"SIR,—A copy of the letter you refer to has been sent to Colonel Willis, and pending hearing from him, I must decline, according to your request, making endeavour to obtain a copy of the writing for you, which, however, cannot be, I imagine, of much matter, as you can scarcely have forgotten so entirely the contents of a letter written so lately as yesterday afternoon. Adding the word 'crinoline' as mentioned in your note now under reply, would have been quite inapplicable in the original. I must also inform you that the note of yesterday is the only one of those you have lately sent which is considered offensive.—I am, &c.

"J. GORDON."

To say nothing of the style and tone of the letter, to which the plaintiff ought not to have submitted, Colonel Gordon declines, pending a reference to Colonel Willis, "to obtain a copy of the writing"—words which imply that the writing was not in his possession, although it was in his possession at that very time. The only reason that Colonel Gordon was able to give for not having furnished the plaintiff with a copy was, that he did not believe the plaintiff did not remember what he had written. If he had no doubt why should he have applied for a copy ? But what difference would it have made to Colonel Gordon whether the plaintiff did or not remember what he had written ? If he did fully remember what he had written, a copy of the letter, if furnished to him, would have cleared up any doubt produced in his mind in consequence of the letter he had been told. If he did not fully remember what he had written, then it was of the utmost importance to him that he should not be kept in the dark. In either case it would have enabled him to consult his son-in-law, Dr. Wall, and other friends, and to have assumed an attitude which would have indicated the state of his mind at the time and thrown some light as to his motives in writing the letter. There can be no doubt after his interview with Colonel Gordon there existed in the plaintiff's mind some doubt as to what might be in the letter. Was it to keep up this doubt, the more easily to effect his own purposes, whatever these were, that Colonel Gordon refused the plaintiff a copy of the letter ? Did he think that the spell put upon the plaintiff would be destroyed by the production of the letter, and that he would then find much, or nothing, to suffer from doubt, and be led to take up the high position from which he ought never to have descended ? And, if so, did he really believe that the letter was an improper letter, and calculated to give offence ? But not only was a copy withheld from the plaintiff, but he was not even told what it was in it that was considered objectionable. How different the conduct of the plaintiff ? when asked to return Mrs. Willis's letter, he did not say, "Why, Mrs. Willis, having put written it, must know its contents ;" but acting like a man of honour, he at once gave it up. That letter would have been of the utmost importance in this case ; but it was destroyed, because, it is said, it was expected that it would be no more required. Why was not the plaintiff's letter destroyed, for the same reason ? While it is fortunate for the plaintiff that his own letter was not destroyed, it is most unfortunate for him that the other was.

The letter which the plaintiff also wrote to Colonel Willis. This letter, as also the one written to Col. Gordon on the same day, are valuable as showing the state of mind of the plaintiff at the time. He repeats his ignorance, not of what he had written, but of what had given offence. He refers to his strictures on crinoline, his remarks on his own daughter's dress, and the allusion to Mrs. Gordon,—all contained in the postscript ; but makes no allusion to the body of the letter, which shows that it never occurred to him that his request as to the "promised hair-chain," or his offer for the rooms, was considered offensive. Indeed, Colonel Gordon had given him to understand that whatever was considered offensive was in the postscript, and hence in his letter to Colonel Willis, he ignores the body of the letter, and speaks only of the contents of the postscript. He reasserts that he never intended to give offence and prays forgiveness for having *unintentionally* offended. The letter is a friendly letter, and shows the plaintiff's anxiety to maintain his friendly relations with Colonel and Mrs. Willis. If I came to a conclusion hostile to the plaintiff, I must believe that his letters were not a sincere expression of his feelings, and that he was a hypocrite of the deepest dye. Did Colonel Willis consider him a hypocrite and a man of dishonourable feelings and motives, when both he and Mrs. Willis received from him the kindest attentions, and not one solitary present, but various presents from time to time ? If not, then was there anything in the plaintiff's letter to Mrs. Willis to lead him to feel that he had forfeited his good opinion and to justify him in acting towards his former friend with unfairness and underhandedness ?

The plaintiff's letters to Colonel Gordon and Colonel Willis contain the outpourings of his mind to them. On the 6th of March he wrote to Mrs. Willis :—

"Pardon, pardon me Mrs. Willis, and pray intercede with your husband, and obtain for me his forgiveness. I do assure you, in verity and in truth, that I am ignorant of what I have written, but the knowledge of having given you dire offence has been to me a severe affliction."

Colonel Willis had not yet declared his mind, and he thought that if Mrs. Willis would only believe that he had intended no offence, and lend him her influence with her husband, any unpleasantness between him and her husband might yet be avoided. But when Colonel Willis had once declared his mind, and he found that they could no longer be friends, he wrote no more letters, and assumed the attitude of defence which the occasion required. That time, however, had not yet arrived, and he presents himself before Mrs. Willis as a supplicant and sues for pardon, not because he was conscious of having given her cause of her offence, for he says "I assure you in verity and in truth that I am ignorant of what I have written"—*i. e.*, of what has given you offence—but because she was offended ; and he adds that "the knowledge of having given you dire offence has been to me a severe affliction." This letter was written two days before the second interview. It shows that he still felt kindly towards Mrs. Willis ; and this indeed appears not only in all his letters, but in his conduct throughout. And is it likely that a man feeling as he did towards her should have spoken against her, or given any occasion for the second interview ?

To this letter Colonel Gordon replied :—

"*Dinapore, 6th March*, 1863.

"SIR,—You were forbidden to communicate in any way with Mrs. Willis, and you promised obedience to that injunction, which promise you have thought proper to break by addressing a note to her dated the 4th March 1862, which was put into my hands this morning. I am very willing, however, to belive that the prompting of good feeling caused you for a moment to forget your promise, and have, therefore, only to return the note and renew the injunction ; and, in conclusion, to inform you that a copy of the note in question shall be duly forwarded by me to Colonel Willis.—I am, &c.,

"J. GORDON."

This is a most harsh and offensive letter, and such as the plaintiff ought not to have submitted to ; but the plaintiff thought that Colonel Gordon was writing on behalf of the lady, and had not yet heard from her husband. He is not, however, kept much longer in suspense, for the very next letter he receives is from Colonel Willis :—

"Colonel Willis, on his arrival at Darjeeling this day, received two letters from Brigadier Burney. Colonel Willis purposes replying to them in person very shortly.

"Darjeeling, March 6."

It does not appear on what day the plaintiff received this letter, but it put an end to all further negociations, and led the plaintiff to expect a hostile interview. And to give him such an interview, the plaintiff, although he had obtained leave of absence, remained at Dinapore for two months. The plaintiff did not shrink from meeting the husband of the lady whom he was said to have offended, but he is supposed to have lost all heart in the presence of the defendant, the friend of the husband, and a subaltern ! It is remarkable that Colonel Willis did not carry out the intention expressed in his letter. It is clear that when he wrote to the plaintiff he intended nothing more than to seek personal satisfaction ; and this, I think, shows that at that time no imputation had been made reflecting on the plaintiff as a soldier. But when he found, soon after, that such an imputation had been made, he abandoned his original intention and made a complaint against the plaintiff, believing that he had now some tangible ground to go upon. Was it honourable and fair on the part of Colonel Willis to leave the plaintiff under the impression produced by his letter, and, without the slightest intimation to him, to go up to the authorities ? There is a meanness about this discreditable to Colonel Willis. He does not come to Dinapore ; nor does he say he was intending to complain against the plaintiff ; but on the 26th of April he writes to Dr. Wall, saying, "Your respectable father-in-law is to lose his brigade." Why ?No charge had been made against him—none had been threatened ; and how could be predicate in the language of certainty that the plaintiff was about to be disgraced with the loss of his brigade ? Is there nothing in this indicative of combination ?

The defendant states in his statement of the 25th of May, "Some fourteen days or so after this, I received another note from Mrs. Willis, requesting me to go over at once to her house, which I immediately did ; and Mrs. Willis informed me that Brigadier Burney had spread a false report relating to the reasons for her cutting him. She told me the nature of the report. I was so incensed at such dastardly conduct, such perversion of truth, and the breaking of a promise faithfully made to Colenel Gordon and myself, that I got on my horse and rode over to Brigadier Burney's house and demanded an interview. After some delay I was informed that he was in bed, but on my persisting in seeing him I was shown into his room. I taxed him with his base and cowardly conduct, and told him, if he was innocent of the evil thoughts and intentions, his conduct would be very different. He replied, 'I am on the bed of repentance, and have suffered much in mind; what am I to suffer now in body from you.' He begged I would remember he was an old man, and therefore not beat him. I told him it was not my intention to do so, but to leave him to Colonel Willis's tender mercies ; I had simply come down to warn him how he again broke my promise by mentioning or even breathing Mrs. Willis's name to any one, for that if he did, his age would not protect him, and that I should consider our positions in the light of, he as Mr. Burney, and myself Mr.' Eyre ; that I would punish him in the most public place I could find, for I consider it my duty, as the friend of Colonel Willis, for whom I had such a great regard, to protect the name of Mrs. Willis in his absence."

And in his evidence he states that on the 8th of March Mrs. Willis wrote to him, begging him to come over. "She said she had been told by Mrs. Chalmers that a report was in the station. She asked me to go to Colonel Burney. I went and then told her what had passed between me and Colonel Burney. I told her that I had threatened to punish Colonel Burney if any further reports were circulated."

The letter from Mrs. Willis, which the defendant says he received, is not produced, and Mrs. Willis has not been called either to say that she wrote such a note or sent the defendant to the plaintiff. What must have been her feelings as an English lady when she heard that an aged officer and one who had treated her with the kindness of a parent, and who had only two days before told her how deeply distressed he was at having unintentionally offended her, had been threatened and insulted by the defendant acting on her behalf ? If the defendant really told her what he says he did, it is to be hoped that she expressed her disapprobation and rebuked him for his violent and improper conduct. But why was the defendant sent for ? At this time Colonel Gordon was living in the house, and Mrs. Willis was under his immediate protection ; there was no pretence for calling for the defendant, and still less for sending him to the plaintiff without the knowledge of Colonel Gordon. That Colonel Gordon was unaware that he was going to the plaintiff, and was surprised that he had not been communicated with, is abundantly clear from his having said to the defendant, "You did not tell me you were going down." It is not only strange that Mrs. Willis should on this occasion have confided her wishes to the defendant alone, but it is also strange that Colonel Gordon should have made a point to go alone to the plaintiff. Was it because it was part of his plan that there should be no witness of the interview, so that he might allege what he pleased, without the fear of contradiction by a second person ? According to the defendant's statements which I have just read, the plaintiff submitted to be charged with base and cowardly conduct ; and in answer to the charge preferred against him he said, "I am on the bed of repentance," thereby implying that he admitted the charge and was in a state of contrition and sorrow for what he had done. But in this evidence before the Court the defendant had admitted that the plaintiff said to him, "I have not said a word about it to any one," which is a direct and positive denial of the charge, and is quite inconsistent with the next words he is said to have uttered—namely, "I am on the bed of repentance. I have suffered much in mind ; what am I to suffer from it in body from you ? he begged I would remember he was an old man, and therefore not beat him." It is impossible to read these words without a feeling of indignation ; and when repeated by the defendant to Colonel Gordon, one would except that he would not only have been startled but would instantly have put the defendant in arrest and addressed a proper communication to Colonel Burney. To tax his commanding officer, a veteran full of years and honours, with "base and cowardly conduct," and threaten to punish him in the most public manner ! and why ? Because Mrs. Willis had heard from some one, who had heard from some one else, that a report of what had occurred at the ball had been traced to the plaintiff. There is not a jury either here or in England that would not on the bare reading of such a statement reject it as false. If the plaintiff had been guilty of a crime of the greatest magnitude, which had placed him at the mercy of the defendant, he could not have been more abject than he is represented to have been, on being merely accused of having spread a report which he says he never did spread, and never could have spread, as such a report would have been false. The defendant says, "Colonel Burney said, 'don't beat or strike me' before I made a symptom of striking" Then why should the plaintiff, who had not admitted the charge, and could not truthfully have admitted it ; who was conscious of having done no wrong and who had no reason to suppose that an assault was about to be committed, have suddenly reminded the defendant that he was an old man, and and begged that he would not beat him. And why, especially, should he have done so when he had a guard of fifty sepoys and sixteen sepoys at his command ? The plaintiff's account of the interiew is very different from that given of it by the defendant. He says, "On the 8th March he came again about sunset. The servant announced him. I told him to let him in at once. He came to me in my bed-room. I was lying down. He said 'I have come to complain that Mrs. Willis is much hurt at hearing that you have stated that you had found fault with her dress at the ball. She denies this?' Eyre said that the report had been traced to me. I felt very much annoyed and indignant at a subaltern coming to take me to task when Mrs. Colonel Gordon was her protectress. Then I said, 'Sir, if you had one grain of sense to rub against another you would never charge me with having made this statement.' He muttered 'I have sense,' and told me that it was known in the bazar. I then said, 'Look to your own and Mrs. Willis's servants, who speak English ; mine don't.' They were both Madrassees ; mine were natives of the place. He then asked very civil all the time, 'Will you kindly state to whom you mentioned the circumstance ?' I then said 'To my son-in-law, Dr. Wall and Dr. Wright.' I then referred to the first notarual visit and to Mrs. Willis being annoyed with me. He then went away. He had said, 'I don't mind Wall, but that Wright is not to be trusted.' I never used the expression, 'I am on the bed of repentance,' I never said, 'Remember I am an old man, don't beat me.' It is wholly a false statement. He did not say it was not his intention to beat me but to leave me to the tender mercies of Colonel Willis. It is wholly and positively false. He never told me that he had only come down to warn me against breaking my promise, and that if I ever mentioned Mrs. Willis's name again to any one, my age would not protect me, but that he should consider himself as Mr. Eyre and Colonel Burney as Mr. Burney, and that he would punish me in the most public place he could find, for he considered it his duty, in Colonel Willis's absence, to protect the name of Mrs. Willis. He most certainly did not comport himself towards me with any discourtesy or incivility ; on the contrary, I was very angry with him. I never spread such a report ; it would have been false if I had. I have nothing to be ashamed of with respect to Mrs. Willis. I did not know how I had offended her. During that interview orderlies were in the verandah of the house near the guard. If Eyre had spoken the words he avers, I should have sent him to the guard and written to the Brigade Major to place him under his arrest."

The defendant saw D. Wall immediately after the interview, and Major Walton and Dr. Wright shortly after, and told them what had passed. Dr. Wall says, "I am Colonel Burney's son-in-law. I remember going to Colonel Burney's house in the beginning of March. I remember Colonel Burney's making a communication to me about a conversation he had had with Lieutenant Eyre. This was not later than six in the evening. He was then sitting in the compound. The Brigadier said Lieutenant Eyre had just been there and had accused him of being the author of a report relative to Mrs. Willis and that he believed the report had been traced to the Brigadier, to which the Brigadier said he replied, 'If you had one grain of sense to rub against another, you would not have made such a statement.' He also told him that this report was prevalent in the bazar. The Brigadier replied to him that in that case it must have come from other servants, as his servants did not speak English. This was the substance of the conversation. I think this was all that was said." Major Walton says—"In the beginning of March Colonel Burney said something about an interview he had had with Lieutenant Eyre. I cannot say when it was. It was on a morning. He told me of it as something that had happened the previous evening. He told me he had said to Lieutenant Eyre that if he had two grains of sense to rub one against the other he would not believe the report, &c. The expression is fixed in my memory from having often laughed about it." Dr. Wright says—"The Brigadier told me Eyre had been out to him with a message from Mrs. Willis, to the effect that 'I had been talking about her and spreading reports in the bazar ; that we had a row in the 38th ball-room about Mrs. Willis's dress.' The Brigadier said, 'By God I never spoke a word about it, except what he had said to Wall or myself.'"

Now, it is impossible to believe that the man who should have imputed to the defendant the want of sense, should, at the same time have acted so abject a part as that stated by the defendant. But the plaintiff is not only corroborated by the evidence of these witnesses, but he is so in the most conclusive manner by a letter which he wrote to Colonel Gordon immediately after the interview, and which he must have expected, considering the relations between Colonel Gordon and the defendant, would be shown to the latter :—

"SIR,—Mr. Eyre has just called on me, informing me of some person at Dinapore having stated, that Mrs. Willis had taken great offence because I found fault with her dress and that I had written to tell her so : in other words, this diabolical untruth has been traced to me as the author. Now, sir, I have a right to demand the name of the person who has dared to fabricate against me such an accusation, in order that I may prove, however submissive I am under fault for having wounded the feelings, unintentionally, of Mrs. Willis, I cannot, and will not, allow any person to accuse me with impunity of what I am innocent of, and that the wretch must stand the consequence of his concoction." He had been refused a copy of his letter to Mrs. Willis, and has been left in doubt as to what had given her offence ; but he was insured that he had offended her, and he say was submissive for an unintentional fault ; but he knew full well that he had spread no such report as the one in which he was the subject of the message to him from Mrs. Willis, and he asserts his proper position, and says he will not allow any person to accuse him with impunity. The language of this letter is not the language of a man who was cowed and had utterly lost his self-respect, but one one who, when aroused, can support the reputation he had earned by gallant services. It is impossible to believe that the person who penned this letter could have demeaned himself just before otherwise then in the spirit evinced by the letter. I can come to no other conclusion than that the statement of the defendant is a wicked and malicious invention intended to injure the plaintiff and to bring him into disrepute. In this letter the plaintiff again speaks of having unintentionally wounded the feelings of Mrs. Willis. This runs through all his letters ; he speaks of Mrs. Willis in such kindness ; as one who had been kind to him ; in short, equal to "one with his own kith and kin in attention," and says he had expressed to his daughter and son-in-law his distress at having offended her. Can a man in the plaintiff's time of life, and one, too, whose antecedents were such as to justify him in referring the Commander-in-Chief to his service of forty-three years, "without one reflection on his honour," be supposed to have been stating to his wife the genuine expression of his feelings ? Can it be character, and that he was practising hypocrisy and deceit from the beginning to the end ?

The defendant, immediately after the second interview, went and told Colonel Gordon and Mrs. Willis of what he alleges to have done. No one had witnessed the interview, and there could only be denial against assertion. Colonel Gordon and Colonel Willis were not disposed to act against the plaintiff. Colonel Gordon, though surprised at what was made to him, and that the defendant did not discredit it ; and, to give to it probability, it is not unlikely that he then told Colonel Gordon that he plaintiff had submitted to similar language from him at the first interview ; and Colonel Gordon, thinking that it was as probable that he should have submitted to such language at the first interview as the second, said in his evidence, "Although I did not hear the word 'coward' used, we may have been sure of it."

It appears that the day after the second interview the defendant saw Dr. Wright and he says the following conversation ensued—"Dr. Wright introduced the subject. He said. 'So you have been down there again.' I said. 'I have ; how do you know that ?' 'He replied that the Brigadier had told him and, added, 'Cannot you let him alone ?' I said, 'Why does he spread false reports ?' I again hear of his talking about Mrs. Willis. I will take him out on his carriage and do what I threatened, and you may tell him so if you like, as he seems to consult you on the subject." According to this the defendant merely made allusion to a former threat, without telling Dr. Wright what it was. But Dr. Wright says the defendant said to him that if he found the Brigadier speaking about the offensive letter he had sent to Mrs. Willis, he would "put on mufti and go down to the Mall and horsewhip him in his carriage in broad daylight before him." He also says, "Nothing escaped Lieutenant Eyre that would imply that a threat of personal punishment had been used by him to the Brigadier on the occasion. I never had any idea that there had been such a threat until Mrs. Campbell's letter." If such a threat had been made to the plaintiff by the defendant in person, what occasion was there to repeat the threat so soon after through a third person ? Dr. Wright's evidence is, in this respect, a complete contradiction of the defendant ; and I must say that I prefer the evidence of Dr. Wright, who is an unbiassed and independent witness. Dr. Wright says, "I did not take the message because I though it was too ridiculous. It is my impression that Lieutenant Eyre did not mean me to give his message to the Brigadier." And I have no doubt Dr. Wright was correct. If the defendant had been in earnest he could have delivered his own message, or could have written to the plaintiff ; and it would have been a serious matter for any officer to have conveyed such a message to his superior officer. But why did the defendant mention the matter to Dr. Wright ? Was, it to use his evidence afterwards to support the probability of his having threatened the plaintiff with personal violence about that time ?—*The Englishman, Sept 2.*

(To be continued.)

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER "ALABAMA" AT THE CAPE.

CAPT. CRAIB, of the schooner *Rover*, from Walwich Bay to this port, reported on his arrival in Table Bay yesterday, that he was overhauled and boarded on Monday by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*. The following particulars are supplied to us by Capt. Craib and Mr. Terry, passenger by the *Rover* :—

"Yesterday morning (Monday, 27th July) while we were W.N.W., about 25 miles from Green Point, we saw a vessel lying too under close-reefed topsails. About ten or eleven o'clock she came running down upon us under sail, before the wind ; she had a blue ensign flying—the same as a man-of-war's,—and we supposed that it was one of the cruisers from Her Majesty's Naval Station on the coast. She hauled the ensign down, however, and hoisted Marryatt's signal to us to heave to, as she wanted to send a boat aboard. We did so, and waited.

When she came close down to us, the vessel hauled to, and ran up the Confederate flag. She then sent a boat, containing an officer and four men (all armed), who came on board the *Rover*. The officer, a very gentlemanly-looking individual, told us he came from the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, and asked where we were from, and were bound ; whether we had seen any American vessels about, and whether we knew there were any in Table Bay. We told him we did not know, as we had been away for some weeks. He then asked about Walwich Bay and the landing accommodation there, and about Saldanha Bay. We reported having seen a steamer a few days before (one of Com. Osborne's fleet, probably the *Expunjung*), and the officer was very anxious to know what build she was, and what like. The crew were a decent lot of men, like merchant seamen, and were conversing with the *Rover's* crew about Walwich Bay ; they seemed aware of the fighting between the Damaras and Hottentots there, and we suppose they must have touched at Walwich Bay since we left there. The officer on leaving us apologized for stopping the *Rover*, remarking "we don't know who to trust." They then left us, and returned on board the *Alabama*, and she started off, going for about two hours in a south-easterly direction. Just at noon we had a fog, which lasted for some time, and when it cleared off we saw the same vessel for half an hour or so on the horizon, steering to the west. The *Alabama* was a fine-looking vessel, barque rigged, apparently of iron or iron plated. We could see she had three guns on each side, and they seemed to be of heavy metal. She had her screw lifted out of the water, and was under sail at the time we saw her. She had a look-out stationed on the main-top. There was staging hanging by her sides, where men were at work scraping, painting, or cleaning."

Capt. Boyce, of the *Adze*, which arrived in Table Bay yesterday morning, also reports having seen a vessel on Monday afternoon, which he supposed to be the *Alabama*. She was barque rigged, under two top-sails and fore top-mast stay-sail, and evidently dodging about.—*South African Adeertiser, July 29.*

CAPTURE OF THE "SEA BRIDE."

GREAT was the excitement produced on Tuesday afternoon by the publication of a letter from Captain Semmes to the Governor announcing that he was in Saldanha Bay, and that he would probably pay Cape Town a visit in a day or two. Yesterday morning the eagerly looked-for arrival was the sole subject of talk—and many and curious were the speculations indulged. Between one and two o'clock an American barque, the *Sea Bride*, was signalised as standing into Table Bay from the south-west. Almost immediately after a bark-rigged steamer was made down as standing in from the north-west. The steps of the Exchange and the space around the signalman's office behind the Custom House, and all other places from which the signals could be made out, were soon crowded ; and when the name of the steamer was made known the excitement passed all bounds. The news spread through Cape Town like wild-fire : "the *Alabama* is outside the Bay in chase of an American barque!" Business was forgotten ; the busiest rushed out of their offices and shops ; every cab on the stand was loaded regardless of municipal regulations, and vanished up the Kloof Road and down Somerset Road. Horsemen gallopped about the streets. Men, women, and children were seized as with frenzy, and rushed about here, there, and everywhere, asking and telling the most contradictory and unheard-of things : "they were firing at each other ! at close quarters ! the smoke and roar of the battle could be quite distinctly seen and heard from the Breakwater !" And the shore from that point round to Camp's Bay was in an incredibly short space of time lined with no inconsiderable portion of the madly-excited citizens of Cape Town. We will not relate the imprecations of the cab-driver, the plungings and stumblings of his horse, and our own anathemas at both, as we were jolted over rocks and into holes, in places where cab had never been, but proceed at once with the narrative of what we saw.

The fine bark *Sea Bride* having run the gauntlet of the Confederate fleet on the Atlantic, had deemed her voyage to be approaching a happy end, and with full sail set, a favoring breeze, and the star-bespangled banner at her peak she sped onward like a thing of life and beauty, in full view of the port to which she was bound. Dimly in the North she descried a steamer standing likewise for the Bay, and congratulated herself on her good luck in arriving just in time to receive the latest American news of Vicksburg or the Rapahannock by the English mail. Fast as the barque went, the steamer sped faster still, and in a very unaccountable manner seemed to be bearing down upon the Yankee. In less than half an hour the suspicious craft had fairly overhauled her, and with the dreaded Confederate flag run up at the peak, left little doubt that the *Sea Bride* was the prey of the redoubtable cruiser the *Alabama*. And, sure enough, as it appeared to us who witnessed the whole scene from Green Point shore, the Northerner determined to strain every nerve to escape his foe, and reach the neutral waters within the charmed league from shore. The demand from the steamer to 'heave to' was answered by a defiant pressing on of every possible stitch of canvas, and a swift mere juvenile display of the stars and stripes at the mizen. The chase was then continued for a few seconds longer ; but at no time was the issue of it uncertain. The *Alabama* seemed to cut the waters with prodigious speed, and a blank charge from one of her big guns brought the *Sea Bride* to a full stop. The Confederate, puffing off her steam in enormous volumes, moved gently round her fated victim, and seemed to gaze upon it with the complacent satisfaction a cat might show after the seizure of a mouse, or a hawk who in swift descent had pounced on his unsuspecting prey. A boat was seen to go on board the barque—a few minutes longer, and it was impossible to judge what was happening, until at last the Stars and Stripes were struck, and the Northern barque *Sea Bride* was manifestly proclaimed a Confederate prize. A great deal of apparent, and no us from shore quite unaccountable, delay then succeeded. The barque was towed out to sea, and the steamer held her position for several minutes, as if complacently gazing at her ; and then with amazing swiftness closed down upon her again and steered close alongside. Then further communication succeeded ; followed once more by another departure of the barque and another advance of the steamer ; until, finally, it was clear that all the requisite arrangements must have been completed—and the *Sea Bride*, in charge of a Confederate crew, stood out with slackened sail to sea, and the *Alabama* steamed swiftly into the Bay, as if nothing but a mere every-day sort of incident had occurred. Just as the prize bark had got fairly on her course to the southward, the stately form of the *Lady Jocelyn* was described on the horizon. It seemed by no means unlikely that the Confederates on board suspected her to be the *Vanderbilt* in chase : and whether they resolved to give themselves the benefit of the doubt or not, it was very evident that they meditated no sheer hulk and stood on a different course, to the north-west and. Soon after, it was seen that the stranger was an Englishman, and the *Sea B

On arriving at Peshawur the Battery of Horse Artillery and the Regiment of Punjab Infantry will be relieved by E. Battery 2nd Brigade (Atlay's,) and the 14th Native Infantry respectively.

At Rawul Pindee the E. Battery 2nd Brigade of Horse Artillery will go into quarters, and its place with the escort be taken by A. Battery 5th Brigade (Bunny's.)

As the 24th Punjab Infantry, (or more correctly the 32nd Native Infantry or Muzbee Pioneers,) cannot reach Kalka in time to join the escort at that rendezvous, the 23rd Punjab Pioneers—by which the Quarter Master General wrongly designates the 23rd Native Infantry, formerly the 15th Punjab Pioneers—are to be removed from the Hill roads, and from part of the escort as far as Sealkote—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 2.

A BOLD and bad woman has died in a hired house at Kensington—Ranee Jeenda Kour—the mother of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh,—who was aptly called the Messalina of the Punjab twenty years ago—by Sir Herbert Edwardes. She was the daughter of a Sikh horseman, of low extraction, who made a present of her to Maharaja Runjee Singh, then in his dotage. He sent his shield and sword, but never saw her: he grinned horribly next year, when the news of the birth of a son was announced to him, and died soon after, having been several years in a state of paralysis. It was never presumed for a moment that Runjeet Singh was the father of this child, the honor being generally attributed to one Gooloo Furash.

The Ranee played an important part in the last year of the Khalsa. Lall Singh was her paramour: Jowahir Singh was her paramour: Jowahir Singh, her brother. Sir Frederick Currie had her first locked up in the fort of Shaikhopoorah, and at length dispatched her to Allahabad, but are not all these things told in the histories of the time?

The Ranee broke prison years ago and fled to Nepaul, and would have never again been heard of, but for twenty lakhs of rupees and jewels, which accompanied her from Lahore, and which remained locked up in the Treasury of Benares, narrowly escaping been plundered in the mutinies.

Dhuleep Sing cast a covetous eye on these jewels, and coming to Calcutta a couple of years ago, got possession of his mother and the jewels, introduced her to some of the authorities, dressed her in Paris costume, and took her to Kensington, where having done her duty she has died in Abington House.

We should like to know exactly the cost which this popinjay, the issue of Messalina and Gooloo Furash, has cost the finances of the Punjaub. We believe that he gets a lakh of rupees per annum still.

One by one the actors in the turbulent drama of the last years of the Khalsa are disappearing. Each year some well known face is missed, and nearly all have died, or are without male issue. It is generally believed, that the grant of a jagheer or pension at once has a Malthusian effect on the recipient. Nephews, brothers, sons of slave girls are always forthcoming, but the real pukka male heir of the bodylawfully begotten in marriage, is a thing scarcely known among the Chieftains of the Punjaub.—*Id.*

His Excellency the Viceroy will commence his march through the Hills towards Peshawur on the 24th instant, accompanied by what is called the "Branch Camp." He will reach Kotgurh on the 28th, and proceed by easy marches of 10 or 12 miles a day, (halting on Sundays,) so as to reach Kangra—218 miles from Simla—on the 16th ultimo. He will reach Dhurmsala the next day, and halt there on Sunday the 18th, be at Shahpore on the 19th, Pathankote on the 23rd, Madhopore on the 24th, halting there the next day, Sunday, and reach Sealkote about the 2nd November via Adeenuggur and Trumoghat. His Lordship will remain at Sealkote till the morning of the 10th. The following are the names of the principal places on the route, from hence to Peshawur and the dates on which the camp will be pitched at each of them—

Wuzeerabad,.....November		11.
Cross *Chenab*, ...	,,	12.
Goojrat, ...	,,	13.
Cross *Jhelum*,.....	,,	18.
Jhelum, ...	,,	18.
Mundra,.....	,,	23.
Cross *Lohan*,.....	,,	25.
Rawul Pindee, ...	,,	25 and 26.
Cross *Wah*,.....	,,	28.
Cross *Chubbat & Hurroo*, ..	,,	30.
Attock, ...December		1 and 2.
Cross *Indus*, ...	,,	3.
Nowshera	,,	5 and 6.
Peshawur.....	,,	8, 9, 10.

After halting three days at Peshawur, His Lordship will march on December 11th to Taroo, thence encamp at the following stations:—

Nowshera again.....	December	12 and 13.
Recross *Indus*.....	,,	15 and 16.
Attock again	,,	16
Recross *Chubbat & Hurroo*.	,,	18
Recross *Wah*	,,	19
Rawul Pindee again.....	,,	21
Mundra	,,	23

So far His Lordship will have retracted his steps over the same ground, but here he turns towards Chuckawal, *via* Jullee and Doodial, and will halt there on Sunday the 27th.

Pind Dadun Khan,	December	29 and 30.
Cross *Jhelum* at Meeanee,	,,	31.
Bahshapore	January	1.

And on the 6th having passed through Moong, Dingah, and Chickooree, the Camp will again reach Goojrat, and passing through Kuthala will cross the Chenab by the Brigade of boats on the 8th.

Ghaker,.....	January	9 and 10.
Goojranwallah ...	,,	11.
Kamokee	,,	12.
Mooreedkee	,,	13.
Shadera.....	,,	14.

And on the morning of the 15th His Lordship will cross the Ravee and march into Lahore.

The route of the "Main Camp" of the Governor General from Kolka to Sealkote differs considerably from that the "Branch Camp" escorting His Excellency. It marches from Kalka on October 1st—

Reaches Umballa	October	5.
,, Loodiana.....	,,	12.
,, Phillour	,,	13.
,, Jullundur	,,	15.
,, Umritsur.....	,,	21.
,, Meean Meer	,,	24.
,, Lahore	,,	25.
,, Goojranwallah ...	,,	29.
,, Sealkote	,,	31.

—*Id.*

MADRAS.

REDEMPTION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

27th August 1863.

No. 285. Read the following letter from W. Hudleston, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 29th July 1833 No. 4,731:—

SIR,

1. With reference to the Order of Government dated 16th July 1863, No. 1,310, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit for the sanction of Government, the finally revised rules for the redemption of the Land Assessment.

2. The modifications directed by Government in the above Order have been made, and the necessary provisions has been added for the grant of permanent Puttahs for land, of which the assessment is capable of being redeemed under the rules.

RULES FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

I. Proprietors of lands occupied for dwelling Houses or Factories, of Coffee lands in the Wynaad, of lands on the Neilgherries and the Pulny or Shevaroy Hills, and of lands occupied or intended for Gardens or Plantations properly so-called, such lands being subject to assessment, quit-rent, or other public Land tax, if desirous of redeeming such assessment, &c., must apply by letter to the Collector of the District in which the lands are situated. This rule is applicable to the kinds of land above designated, situated in Zemindaries, as well as to lands in Government Talooks; but does not *necessarily* include lands classed as Baghayet or Totacal. Applications relating to these last kind of land must be referred by the Collector, with full particulars, for the decision of the Board of Revenue.

II. In Estates held under the Regulations of 1802, the registered Zemindar shall alone be held to have the right to redeem the Land Revenue under these rules, a corresponding reduction being made in the annual Peishkush. In the case of Ryotwary lands, the registered proprietor holding directly from Government shall alone have the right to redeem.

In other cases the person entitled to pay the assessment shall be held, as a general rule, to possess the right, but all the doubtful cases shall be referred to the Board of Revenue for decision.

III. Inam lands and lands purchased under the Rules dated respectively 6th, 7th and 9th March 1863 Nos. 479A, 482A, and 488A, for the sale of waste lands on the Neilgherris, on the Shevaroy Hills, and in the Wynaad Talook of Malabar, will be dealt with according to the Deeds under which they are held, and will not be affected by these Rules. *Grama Nattam* land is also excluded from their operation.

IV. Grants of unassessed waste land already made for terms of years under previous rules, and in which no right of occupancy or proprietorship exists except that of the grantees, or such as has been derived from them, may, at the option of the grantees or of their representatives, be brought within the operation of these Rules, and the grantees or their representatives may, at their option, redeem the future Land tax on such grants, or on any compact of them.

V. The redemption of the assessment on lands held in shares, on Cowles or on leases, and, generally, of lands held on peculiar tenures, shall not be allowed without the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

VI. The rate of redemption shall be twenty-five times the *full* annual assessment on the land in addition to the actual cost of survey and durable demarcation, except where the Government title on which the land may be already held shall contain an express provision for redemption at a lower rate.

VII. The assessment on which the redemption shall be calculated, shall, in the case of lands settled under Regulation XXV of 1802, be the permanent assessment. In the case of other lands, it shall be the survey or recognized standard assessment. Where lands are held in perpetuity at specified rates, such rates shall form the basis of the calculation.

VIII. The redemption of the Land Revenue under these rules shall in no way affect subtenures, right of occupancy, or other subordinate rights whatever.

IX. Lands of which the assessment is redeemed under these rules, shall continue liable to General, Local, and Municipal taxes, in common with other lands.

X. It is to be understood that the freedom of tenure conferred by redemption is absolute only as against Government. It will be given on *prima facie* evidence of the applicant to be recognized as proprietor, and other persons contesting that right, and claiming the land will be as free as before to sue the holder in the Civil Courts.

XI. Applications to redeem the assessment under these rules must state the situation of the lands, their extent so far as known, their assessment, and the applicant's title to be recognized as their proprietor.

XII. Immediately on receipt of an application for permission redeem the assessment, the Collector, if he admits the application, shall cause durable boundary pillars or marks to be erected, clearly defining the limits of the land, and shall have it surveyed and a plan of it prepared as soon as possible.

The boundary pillars are to be erected and maintained at the expense of the applicant, who shall also bear the cost of the survey and plan of the land.

XIII. When the land concerned has been already scientifically surveyed, and the particulars are on record, its re-survey shall not be necessary. The applicant shall in such cases be charged only with the cost of putting up durable boundary marks, and of preparing a plan of the land.

XIV. In all cases where a Collector refuses to permit an applicant to redeem his assessment, it shall be open to the applicant to appeal to the Board of Revenue.

XV. On payment of the redemption money in full, with all cost of survey and demarcation, the party permitted to redeem the assessment shall be furnished by the Collector with a Title Deed in the form annexed, marked A.

It is to be understood that the current demand will continue up to the date on which the redemption money is proffered in full, together with the cost, actual or estimated, of demarcation and survey, or of demarcation only, as the case may be.

XVI. Proprietors of lands of which the assessment is capable of being redeemed under these rules, but who are unable or unwilling to redeem the tax, shall, on application and on payment of the cost of survey and of durable demarcation, be granted titles of permanent settlement under the Seal of Government in the annexed form B in lieu of the yearly *Puttahs* hitherto granted; and tenures on such titles shall be convertible at will into freehold, on payment down of twenty-five times the full annual assessment as above provided.

XVII. The Rules of August and September 1859 will cease to operate from and after the publication of these Rules, except in so far as concerns lands already dealt with under those rules.

A.

Form of Title for occupied Lands converted into Freehold.

This Indenture made the day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty between the Right Honorable The Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part of and (A. B.) of the village of in the Collectorate of of the other part; Whereas the said (A. B.) registered proprietor of the land described in the Schedule hereunder written and delineated in the Map or Plan hereunto annexed and under the provisions contained in the Rules for the redemption of Land Revenue passed by the Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council under date the day of 18 No. has paid into the Treasury of the sum of Rupees (the receipt where of is hereby acknowledged) in redemption of the annual assessment or quit-rent at present payable on the said land, now this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the said sum of Rupees so paid as aforesaid the said Secretary of State in Council doth hereby declare that the said land is henceforward free from all demand on the part of Her Majesty for or on account of quit-rent, assessment, land tax or other Land Revenue. Provided however that these presents in no way affect the liability of the said land the payment of all general taxes and local rates now existing or which at any time hereafter may be imposed by Law and of the owners thereof to the observance of the several conditions in the said Rules contained. Nor do they in any way affect any rights or interests which other parties than the above said (A. B.)may have in the said land. And this Indenture further witnesseth that for and in consideration of the declaration hereinbefore contained and in consideration of the premises, he the said (A. B.) for himself, his heirs, personal representatives and assigns, doth hereby covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council, his Successors and Assigns, that he the said (A. B.) his heirs, personal representatives and assigns will at his and their own costs and charges forthwith erect and at all times hereafter maintain and keep in good repair permanent boundary marks round the said land and premises. In witness whereof, the Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, hath hereunto affixed the seal of the said Governor in Council and the said (A. B.) hath set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The Schedule above referred to.

District.	Talook.	Village.	Name if any.	Boundaries.	Extent.

The Seal of the Hon'le the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, was hereunto affixed in the presence of } [L. S.]

Secretary to Government.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named A. B. of in the East Indies in the presence of } [L. S.]

Signature of A. B.

Received from the abovenamed A. B. the sum of Rupees being the consideration money abovementioned to be by him paid. } Rupees

Collector of

B.

Form of Title of Permanent Settlement for Land, of which the assessment is capable of being redeemed under the above rules.

Whereas A. B., holder on terminable lease of the land specified in the Schedule hereunder written, and delineated in the Map or Plan hereunto annexed, has made application that the said tenure may be changed into a permanent holding, and has paid the actual cost of the survey and durable demarcation of the land.

I Collector of acting under the authority of the Governor in Council of Madras, do hereby confirm the said land to the said A. B. and his heirs in permanent property, subject to the regular yearly payments of the sum of Rupees now payable thereon to Government.

Provided that this quit-rent shall be paid for each revenue year to the proper receiving Officer on or before the 31st March in that year, failing which it will be recoverable by the ordinary process for recovering arrears of land Revenue by the Madras Code.

Provided also that the said A. B. or other lawful owner of the said land shall be at liberty at any time to redeem the aforesaid annual payment, by paying to Government the sum of Rupees being equal to twenty-five times the amount of the said yearly quit-rent; and that on such payment, a Certificate shall be given to him declaring the land to be thenceforward free from all payment of revenue or quit-rent.

Provided also that the said A. B. or other lawful owner of the said land shall at all times hereafter at his own expense repair and maintain in good order the boundary works erected round the said lands.

Provided also that this Certificate in no way affects the liabilities of the above said land to payments for general Municipal or other local purposes, nor does it in any way affect any rights or interests which other parties may have in the said land, or any of the other conditions on which it is now held.

Specification of the Land.

District.	Talook.	Village.	Name if any.	Boundaries.	Extent.

By order of the Government of Madras.

C. D., Collector.

No. 286.

ORDER THEREON, 27th August 1863, No. 1,575.

1. The rules are approved, and printed copies of them and of the Deeds, attached to them will be furnished to the Board of Revenue.

2. The Government have slightly amended Form B.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

—*Athenæum and Statesman, Sept* 4.

WYNAAD.

PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Notes of a Committee Meeting held at Manantoddy, August 3*rd*, 1863.

Present the Chairman.

F. E. Richmond, T. R. Richmond, R. Haden, and the Secretary.

Read the Proceedings of last Meeting which were approved of.

Read Road Reports from Sub-Committees.

Read Proceedings Madras Government, 22nd July 1863, No. 851.

Mr. F. E. Richmond drew the attention of the Committee to the great inconvenience caused by the alteration in the postal arrangements between Manantoddy and Tellicherry. It appears that formerly letters were carried direct between the two places in a day, whereas they are now sent via Calicut and Vithery, a most circuitous and difficult route, whereby letters are delayed 3 days, and in a bad weather often much longer, many planters having to send their letters by cooly.

Resolved.—That the Secretary address the Postmaster General on the subject.

Proposed by Mr. F. E. Richmond, seconded by Mr. T. R. Richmond, that Mr. J. M. Closson be elected a Member of the Association.—Passed.

By the Secretary, seconded by Mr. R. Haden, that Hester be elected a member of the Association.—Passed.

By the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Haden, that Mr. Wotherspoon be elected a member.—Passed.

By Mr. Richmond, seconded by Mr. R. Haden, Mr. Edmund C. P. Hull was elected a member.

J. GORDON, *Chairman.*

Notes of a General Meeting, held at Manantoddy, August 3*rd*, 1863.

J. Gordon, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman opened the Meeting with the following remarks. Gentlemen.—This meeting has been called to take into consideration a report to Government by the Range Officer, Captain Syme, and to hear Sub-Committee's reports upon those roads mentioned in it, which they have been able to examine.

This is an important meeting, for the report is, as no doubt the Sub-Committee will shew, calculated to mislead, and has misled the Government into bestowing praise where censure was deserved. But the Report itself if closely scanned shows, how little has been done by the Range Officer's unaided efforts, for he states (in para. 41) but for Mr. Ballard and his subordinates he and his contractors could not have accomplished one tenth of the work performed, and as he has thanked certain planters for assisting in that tenth, the result of his own and employes exertions must be infinitessimally small as to require a microscope to discover it, and we are inclined to say. "He requires two assistants, one to shew him how to do his work, and the other to do it for him." Study this statement! But for Mr. Ballard's interference and assistance, it would have taken ten years to achieve the little work done in the one now ended; ergo ten years hence we would have been no farther advanced than now! Our weather prophet was no doubt anticipating when he wrote on the 29th of May, that the monsoon would set in heavily in a few days, and thus "a remarkable fall of rain" would again be the excuse for "bridges to be completed in a few days" not yet being finished; but unfortunately for him, he prophesied this time *before the event*, and the heavy rains did not commence till the 18th June! But he has got another excuse in that bugbear to the good little boys in the local D. P. W. "the present chairman to the Planters' Association" to whom he has devoted seven whole paras of his report besides insinuations innumerable. This affair has somewhat enlightened us as to what is assistance to the Public Works and what is not. Thus, I thought I was assisting them when I gave Lieut. Kennedy timber for building bungalows, but it appears from a letter I had from him the other day, *that* was a private obligation! while Captain Syme publicly thanks the Superintendents and Managers of Messrs Leckie and Co.'s estates generally; and all we can discover of assistance rendered by them was, one sending him a bottle of pale ale, and another did his best to prevent any more reports on roads being sent into Government.

But myself, Barnes, Boyd, Marshall, Higinbotham, &c., &c., who made and repaired roads and built bridges, indeed some have not yet been paid for work done eight months ago, are personally abused, or doings ignored. It appears also that if we prevent our private property being taken possession of by his employes, the Range Officer will report us to Government for obstructing Public Works; he may even go a step further, and should we discover a petty Sircar contractor foraging in our larder, and hand him over to the police, we may be reported as stopping the whole of the local D. P. W. We find the old excuse of time so occupied the work being distributed over such an extent. Why? as a cloak for inactivity. The orders given by the Government, were, concentrate your force upon a few principal roads and finish them. What exertions are made to visit any work? A member from South Wynaad stated at our last meeting, Captain Syme had never seen the Nella Cotta line, neither before nor when the contract was given, nor since up to that date. The Reports of roads look well on paper, and it is impossible to go to some of them just now to inspect them, but we know there is not a single safe Public road in South Wynaad, and from Manantoddy to Goodaloor I am told in a letter just received, there are only two lattie bridges passable in the whole distance, and they were crossed with risk? I believe gentlemen, you will all bear me out in saying, that after all the promises made, taxes levied, and money spent, the Wynad communications have not been, during the memory of the oldest Planter, in such a wretched condition; a disgrace to every one connected with them. But the local department is like an unwilling horse, pat him and he affectionately whisks his tail, spur him and he kicks most viciously—but in neither case will he move on.

The Secretary read the following proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department.

The reading of portions of Captain Syme's report excited roars of laughter.

The Chairman read the following letter forwarded by him to Government, in reply to the personal attack made on himself.

Mr. Haden begged to state he had now for the first time heard Captain Syme's report, and was not therefore prepared with any reply to the portions alluding to Messrs. Reed and Haden, but that he should take an early opportunity of giving a statement on the subject.

The Secretary read the following:—

Report of Sub-Committee appointed to inspect and report upon the state of the road and bridges now in course of construction between Luckady and Terriote.

I. In this report commencing from Vithry as the most convenient point, inasmuch as Captain Syme in his report to Government, para 18, acknowledge two bridges will be required close to Vithry, and which he does not propose to erect until after the monsoon, and thence to the Travellers' Bungalow at Terriote; your Committee will first direct their remarks to what they apprehend you will consider the most important question, namely, the Bridges in the order we have noted them, viz. Nos. I at Vithry, to No. 16 at Terrio; and afterwards draw your attention to the general state of the road for traffic, and the progress of the work generally.

II. From the Post Office at Vithry, the embankment through a paddy swamp has not yet been completed, and a connecting piece of about a quarter of a mile reported last April as having been pegged out, has not yet been cut.

III. Bridge No. I. 12 feet span on piles, planked finished, but there is no approach, on one side an embankment some four feet high, requires to be thrown up. This is a solidly built bridge, of good timber.

IV. Bridge No. 2, 12 piles over a deep river, say 60 feet; 2 cross beams have been placed and a couple of planks thrown across for foot passengers. Part of material lying at hand. The approach to this bridge on one side is very steep, and on the other an embankment is required through a swamp.

V. Brigde No. 3. Culvert required, now crossed by a couple of planks.

VI. 4. A culvert, and embankment of 50 yards through a swamp required.

VII. No. 5. This is a large stream at present crossed by a Jangdar. Some progress was made in sinking holes for the piles in the end of May, but, as might be expected, the rapid rise of the river, at that late season, put a stop to operations. We did not observe any material for this bridge.

VIII. No. 6, Pile Bridge 12 feet, solidly built but too low for highest water mark. There is no approach to this bridge, an embankment of 3 feet high being required between the road cutting and the piles.

IX. No. 7. Large river crossed by a jagdar—the Marana payah. This river is not noticed in Captain Syme's report to Government dated Manantoddy 29th May 1863, and there is no appearance of material having been collected.

X. No. 8. Bridge, 20 feet over a deep nulla, 6 piles. The holes have been sunk to 6 feet; 2 of the piles have been erected; the remainder lying at hand. The timber for piles is of a very bad quality, not calculated to last any time. The embankment across the paddy flat and the bridge itself, as was observed by one Member of the Committee during the late heavy rains, is some 3 or 4 feet below high flood-level.

XI. No. 9. Pile bridge, 18 feet; piles all in but of perishable wood;—2 cross beams lying at hand and other material all of good quality. This bridge also below high flood-level.

XII. Bridge No. 10, 18 feet on 6 wretched piles, planked with good sawn timber and finished. But as remarked with regard to the previous bridges, a good superstructure has been put on a bad foundation.

XIII. Pile bridge No. 11, 24 feet holes, sunk and piles lying at hand, as also sawn timber.

XIV. No. 12, Brigade required of 10 feet, nothing done.

XV. No. 13. Pile bridge, over a large nulla with steep banks 63 feet, piles in and cross timber on, and centre beams were in progress. This is the only spot between Vithry and Terriote at which we observed work going on, namely 5 Carpenters and a Maistry, but no coolies. The maistry hopes this bridge may be finished in a month.

XVI. We now come to that section of the road, 4 miles given on contract to Messrs. Reed and Haden—No. 14 Bridge over a small nulla required. Nothing done.

XVII. No. 15. Bridge over a deep narrow stream required. Nothing done.

XVIII. Nos. 16 and 17, the two bridges built by Captain Syme of 30 feet. "In default of the performance of their bargain by the contractors." These bridges are rather paltry affairs, constructed on weak piles, too low, not being more than 4 feet above the bed of the streams, and there is no access to them save by a sloping flank. The road here has been turned from the Original trace, and requires some cutting round a hill to rejoin. There is also a small culvert required some yards beyond this point.

XIX. The road generally has been roughly made and owing to the cuttings round the hills having been made perpendicular, not sloped, the earth has slipped in in many places, filling the side drains and diverting the water upon the roadway, and as there are no cross drains, the accumulation of water in these cases must be considerable. There are consequently many spots where the roadway has slipped, extending in one case to 80 paces. There are many stumps and obstructions on the road which require removing, also a great deal of rock by blasting or manual labor, and embankments are required across three swamps. With the exception of about half a mile, the road has been cut out to a width of from 12, to 16 feet, in some places less, one or two flat places measured 18 feet, but only for short distances.

A. C. BARNES.
G. L. YONGE.
CHAS. WILES.

Read the following report from the Sub-Committee for North Wynaad.

1*st Resolution.*—Proposed by Mr. F. E. Richmond, seconded by Mr. F. Marshall.

That the Secretary forward the documents now read to Government, as evidence that Captain Syme's report is calculated to mislead them as to the progress of Public Works in Wynaad.—Passed.

2*nd Resolution.*—Proposed Mr. T. R. Richmond, seconded by Mr. W. Gladstone.

That Government be solicited to institute a searching enquiry into the actual state of Public Works in Wynaad.

In proposing this resolution Mr. Richmond remarked. "The report of Captain Syme dated 29th May 1863, and forwarded to Government on the condition of the roads in Wynaad and the result of his past years work, I consider a tissue of misstatement, both direct and implied (as the careful reports just read from the Sub-Committees prove), together with a liberal sprinkling of aspersions on the Planters' Association collectively and individually, and on the Chairman in particular. The Chairman's letter to the Government in reply to the personal attack on himself, has satisfied us *that* portion of the report is as specious, though groundless, as the statement with regard to the roads. The government has acted with great liberality in its sanction of funds for the Public Works of Wynaad, butsince Captain Syme has had charge of the Wynaad Range, no adequate improvement has taken place; in fact our old means of communication abandoned with little prospect under the present system of getting the new lines completed. I hear from residents in South Wynaad, their Govt. roads are so bad that riding is impossible, and that many have to wade on foot to their business, literally through miles of mud.

In North Wynaad, where the roads are of a much better description, the means of communication is so indifferent that bandies are prevented from plying, specially with grain from Mysore, the price of which has become so high that labour has been driven out of the country; our post stopped for 9 days, and we have been almost cut off from the rest of the world. Altho' amply supplied with funds for Public Works in Wynaad, Captain Syme has performed his duties so inefficiently and shewn so entire a want of energy, I consider it our duty to make such representation to Govt. as will prove the necessity of removing this obstacle to progress. I have heard that the "old ladies of Bellary" doated on Captain Syme as an ornament to the P. W. D. I am always anxious to agree with, and oblige the ladies, and would therefore recommend him to return to his *first love*, for here he has neither been ornament nor use.

Mr. W. Gladstone remarked.—In, seconding the resolution, I may be permitted to observe, that during the past season, I had, in conversation with Captain Syme been given to understand, that nearly the entire strength in coolies and money had been put on the Terriott road. Thinking that active steps were being taken to push forward the work on this road. I did not expect much would be done on other roads in the district, however impatient they might be. A journey along the Terriott road dispelled this illusion, and now the only conclusion I can come to is, that throughout the Northern district adequate work has not been done.

The tone and general wording of Captain Syme's report was in my opinion calculated to mislead Government into the belief that great energy had been shewn by him and his Staff. But in para 41 he states that nine tenths of the work had been performed by the Collector of Malabar and his subordinates, and in the same report, thanks several planters for the valuable aid rendered. May I not ask what quantity of the remaining one tenth has been performed by the Engineer? Captain Syme having arrogated to himself so much, and really performed so little, I believe the resolution before the meeting will meet with the cordial assent of every European settler in Wynaad. Whilst speaking on this subject, it appears to me that the D. P. W. manner of carrying out work is somewhere radically wrong, and the Association is acting properly in requesting Govt. to cause a strict enquiry into the working of the system, with a view to some improvement. As the D. P. W. carries on the work at present, no improvement takes place, and from this it is obvious that unless energetic and efficient steps be taken, the district will be as backward years hence as it is at present, which disgrace I hope the British rule in India will be spared. The question not only concerns coffee planters of Wynaad, but affects the interests of settlers in other districts, for if the D. P. W. is glaringly weak in one place, how can it be really efficient in all other districts? The subject requires the most careful attention of Govt. for it is folly to think that planters appreciate the liberality of Government in sanctioning a large sum, if they do not spend it all and spend it well. Practicaly, it is nothing more than taking money out of one pocket and putting a portion into the other. The planters ought to congratulate themselves on having an occasion like the present, when they can speak freely. I have therfore much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Resolution put to the Meeting and passed.

3*rd Resolution.*—Proposed by Mr. O'Halloran, seconded by Mr. H. Dawson.

That the Collector should be applied to for an opinion as to the state of the road from Luckady to Manantoddy, via Terrioot, when he passed over it about the 20th of May.

After some remarks from Mr. O'Halloran, this resolution was passed.

4*th Resolution.*—Proposed by Mr. Closson, seconded by Mr. Rayne.

That this meeting deprecates the personal tone adopted in Captain Syme's report, more especially the attack upon the Chairman of the Association and others of the planting community, but believing these gentlemen capable of defending themselves, refrain from further remark.—Passed.

5*th Resolutin.*—Proposed by Mr. J. W. Smith, seconded by Mr. Lawrie.

That the report of the Sub-Committees be published, and that the Secretary be requested to publish extracts from the letters of district planters sent with the North Sub-Committees report.—Passed.

Mr. Marshall asked the Chairman if it was correct that the officer in charge of the Sappers had built a bungalow with Sapper labor which he afterwards sold?

The Chairman replied, he believed it was so, and that some members present had correspondence on the subject with Lieut. Kennedy.

Mr. O'Halloran, enquired if it was possible that the Sapper labor employed in building a bungalow for Lieut. Kennedy, which he has since sold, could at that time have been employed on the Ghaut.

The Chairman replied he was not aware of any obstacle to their being so employed at the time.

J. GORDON, *Chairman*

—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Sept*, 3.

READINGS FROM THE BENGALI PAPERS.

(Indian Reformer, Aug. 28.)

THE *Soma Prakasha*, in a remarkable article entitled, "The desirableness of admitting Bengalis into the army," makes the following proposal:—

"In connection with this subject we make a proposal, which may take some people by surprise, but which, if adopted, cannot fail to produce beneficial results. The proposal is, that Government should appoint Native officers in the Native army. It does not admit of a doubt that soldiers of whatever nation, like their own countrymen to be their officers. English statesmen labour under a great delusion in this matter of the appointment of officers—and the mutiny has added strength to that delusion. Alexander the Great first originated the practice of converting a conquered race into soldiers; but the officers he appointed over them were always Greeks. The Romans also used to enrol the natives of Gaul, but they never appointed officers from among the conquered tribes. Owing to this mistake they did not obtain from those troops all the assistance they might have otherwise obtained. And this was one of the causes of their national decline. Carthage was also ruined for the same reason. If you would make a conquered race loyal, you must trust them. Are Englishmen showing sufficient confidence in the Natives? The best means of incressing loyalty among a people is to open to them the highest offices in the state. The truth of this statement is confirmed by the testimony of the greatest men of the world. Napoleon used to say—"If I were a general in France at the time of the Revolution, I should certainly have espoused the cause of Louis XVI." And one of the propositions which is being made at this moment by Earl Russel in connection with Poland is, that in Poland there should be only Polish soldiers officered by Poles. Why are not the measures, which it is thought desirable to adopt for the increase of loyalty in Poland, adopted for the increase of loyalty in India? We therefore propose that Native troops be enlisted from all parts of the British Indian empire, and that, though the generals in chief should be always British, one half of the officers should be respectable Native gentlemen. Englishmen boast that the good of India is their only object. There can be no doubt that India's good will be highly promoted by the measure we are proposing. When the Natives are admitted into the army their strength will increase. Bodily vigour is the cause of mental activity. Courage leads to virtue. Will it not then conduce to the extension of our commerce and our education? When Natives become eligible as officers, there is no doubt that wealthy and respectable Native gentlemen will enter the army. If such a custom had existed, neither Kumar Sing nor Tantia Topee would have become rebels. Every country gives birth to good and great men—and it should be the policy of statesmen to give high posts to such men and thus contribute to the progress of the country. If they are not so employed, they will do harm. Englishmen admit this in part. But as long as Bengalis do not become sepoys and officers, so long there is little expectation of devoted loyalty. Mutual confidence and mutual regard between governors and the governed are the true causes of the stability of a state."

THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY.

(Englishman, Sept. 1.)

WE wonder who it is that wants a quarter of a million sterling in London—with liberty to ask for a whole million by-and-bye—with the philanthropic intention of providing us destitute Europeans in India with hotel accommodation. We see at the head of a prospectus which has reached us by this mail no less a name than that of "Sir John Peter Grant, K. C. B., Chairman, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal." Its appearance there, if, as we suppose, with his knowledge and consent, is a final proof of his entire ignorance of the requirements of the people who share with him the misfortune of his ever having been called to rule over them. We certainly are glad to see English capital attracted to this country, for all useful purposes of profit to investors and advantage to us. But their Chairman ought to have known enough of Bengal to tell the promoters of "The Oriental Hotels Company," that so far as this Presidency is concerned, their prospectus goes upon altogether fallacious grounds. The *Bombay Gazette* tells its readers that the ground is pre-occupied there, and no room left on that side for this grand scheme to operate in. Here in Calcutta there is rather more than occupation of the ground; for we question very much the profitable character of the business of the two great hotels here. They are crammed to repletion for five months in the year with visitors, whose bills, heavy as they are, can hardly gild the wide bare margin of the other seven months of the balance-sheet, when the caller has to hunt his friend through endless deserted corridors and empty rooms. In the scattered stations of our vast interior, hotels are certainly wanted, but customers are wanted also, in any sufficient numbers to make hotel-keeping recompense even private enterprise much less to meet the enormous waste of a great Company maintaining isolated branch establishments.

The whole prospectus advertised yesterday has in our nostrils a "most ancient and fish-like smell." Its authors must have known that in setting forth that—

In Calcutta a Joint Stock Company has lately purchased and undertaken the management of a hotel, and the prospects of the enterprise, as a commercial speculation, may be inferred from the very high premium at which their Shares are quoted in the Calcutta market, see *Times* July 17, the *Englishman's Weekly Mail* of June 8th, 1863, and *Allen's Indian Mail viz.*,—£25 paid, present value £42½ ex div, equal to 70 per cent., premium, and the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th April last, equal to 20 per cent. per annum.

They were not making a fair representation of facts. The Company in question, absurdly called a Hotel Company,—(we presume, because the hotel represents the least portion of their undertaking) "purchased and undertook" at a valuation of £150,000 a "Hall of All Nations," which was, and is, in fact, an agglomeration of wine-merchant's, provisioner's, milliner's, and general dealer's shops, with a hotel above them; and with a guarantee from the vendor of 12 per cent. for three years on the amount taken up in shares. The citation in the prospectus before us of the *Times* and the *Englishman* is clever, but of small value. The *Times* quoted, as it always does, the *Englishman's* price current. But the mere quotation in our share list of a fictitious value attained by guaranteed shares in a time of stock-jobbing excitement is hardly a safe guide for intending investors as to the prospects of the project now placed before them. We see, while we write this, from a printed circular before us, that in this same "Hotel" taken in the prospectus to represent a capital of £150,000 paying 70 per cent. premium and dividing 20 per cent. per annum, there are to-day just twenty-nine residents; so we do *not* see how the dividend comes out of the hotel, to say nothing of the premium. We make no question here of the soundness of the Company alluded to; we only say that the nature of their undertaking is either unknown to, or misrepresented by, the promoters of the Oriental Hotels Company. And we take the earliest opportunity of preventing the public from being mislead by the quotation of our name as an indirect guarantee for the stability of a scheme which we believe to have, in fact, not a leg to stand on.

CENTRIFUGAL RELIGIOUS ZEAL.

(Examiner, August 15.)

A YEAR or two ago we had occasion to observe upon a speech of Dr. Wilberforce, in which he asserted that religious zeal was most usefully exercised in distant uncivilised regions. The Bishop's exhortation substantially came to this, 'Take care of the heathens and the Christians will take care of themselves.' Central Africa has been a fine field for the trial of this principle, and most disastrous and lamentable have been the results.

For how many lives have the Oxford and Cambridge Missionary Society to answer? for how much suffering and hardship that have undermined the constitutions of strong men, and doomed them to premature old age? A Bishop and two priests belonging to the Oxford and Cambridge Mission have perished within the year; and this is not all, for, employed in the objects of the mission, several good men have been lost to the navy. But Livingstone attributes all the mortality to imprudence, and seems to ask why other men do not manage matters as well as he does. To which one answer is, that the pitcher may go once too often to the well; and another is, that the men chosen for this mission for their pious devotion to the object, and not for any experience in the art of preserving health in the unwholsome climate of Africa. But the fact is, that the object proposed soon becomes secondary to the business which should subserve to it. If we may so express it, Hibernice, the missionary soon finds his hands full of himself; He has enough to do, and more than enough to do, to feed himself; how he is to live taxes all his contrivance, and leaves no leisure for teaching if he could find the subjects, which he does not. The accounts are therefore full of suffer